The New-York Times.

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THE AFFAIRS OF ERIE.

Secret History of the Change of Management in the Road—Mr. F. A. Lane's Circular.

The removal of Jay Gould from the position of President in the Board of Erie Directors, in March, 1872, caused considerable excitement in financial circles, for the hold that Gould had obtained upon the road and its belongings was so great that the general impression was that he could not be shaken off. That some extraordinary means were adopted to secure the desired end was quite evident to all who had any familiarity with the workings of Wall-street, though the precise method was so closely concealed that few ever ascertained the facts.

We are now enabled to explain the entire proceedings, as will be seen from the following circular, which was privately printed, and is now for the first time laid before the public. It contains many remarkable statements, which can be substantiated by other evidence, and we commend the document to the careful consideration of our readers:

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: It has been suggested to me that a narration of the different steps which brought about the Erie coup d'état last Spring would be beneficial to the interests of the stockholders, and at the same time would place my connection with that event before the public in a proper light. As you are aware, various persons have laid claim to producing the result which placed Gen. Dix at the head of the Erie Railway Company, and large sums of money have been paid to those who were not in the smallest degree entitled to remuneration for any services performed in this matter. Whatever steps may have been taken by others in the way of procuring legislative interference or action by the courts, these had resulted *practically* in nothing, until I myself originated and carried out the plan which resulted in success. I should not at this late hour have put my name to paper to claim this, unless I had found certain parties absolutely ignoring me and putting themselves forward as the originators, promoters, or chief generals of the attack.

I had for a long time contemplated resigning my position as a director of the company, believing that the interests of the stockholders would be best served by an entire change in the board, and so I advised, repeatedly, the late President, Mr. Gould. The idea finally struck me that the majority of the board might, for a small consideration, be induced to resign, and with this view I casually mentioned the matter one morning to a member of the board, Mr. Henry Thompson, feeling sure that with his known resolution and active co-operation I should succeed. The amount we fixed on was $550,000, and immediately after I commenced the negotiation, I proposed the plan to Mr. Olyphant, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. He thought that he could arrange it, and consulted with some members of his board in reference to it. However, I opened my plan to W. A. O'Doherty, a particular friend of Mr. James McHenry, and after a brief interview, it was considered that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway parties could afford to pay more for the position than any one else. A cablegram was, therefore, forwarded to Mr. McHenry, and thus the negotiation commenced. Copies of all this cable correspondence were retained by Mr. O'Doherty, and can be furnished by him. After a little while the negotiation with Mr. McHenry seemed to halt, and I was about to carry it through with other parties. But Mr. O'Doherty was so anxious that Mr. McHenry should not let slip this opportunity of controlling the road, that at this juncture he urged me to see Mr. Barlow. This I was exceedingly loth to do, as I felt confident that Mr. Barlow would wish to get a large fee for himself, and that he would not let me have the credit of the transaction. Finally I consented to see Mr. Barlow with Mr. O'Doherty, and then followed several cables from Mr. Barlow to Mr. McHenry, and *vice versa*, and at last a telegram was sent by Mr. Barlow to Mr. McHenry, in which I myself inserted the amount to be paid. In my preliminary conversation with Mr. Barlow I had made it a *sine qua non* that Mr. O'Doherty and Mr. F. Grahame Gardiner (both friends of mine) should have seats in the new board, which was agreed to. Let me say here, to show how perfectly the whole thing was in my hands, that when it was subsequently found that there were objections to both of these gentlemen, I dictated a settlement with them by which each of them received $25,000 for allowing their names to be taken off the new list; so much for my power in that respect. But to return to my narrative:

Mr. Barlow urged the importance of a communication with Gen. Sickles, and I finally assented to a meeting between Mr. Henry Thompson (late Erie director,) Gen. Sickles, Mr. Barlow, and myself, at Mr. Barlow's house. Here the amounts to be paid were talked over. After this time we had various interviews, and we endeavored to have a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Erie Company, for the purpose of calling a special meeting of the board, at which the overturn was to take place. This was found to be impracticable, as Mr. Gould was a member of that committee. The first letter sent to Mr. Gould was on the Friday before the meeting, as follows:

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, March 8, A. D. 1872. }

Mr. J. Gould, President Erie Railroad Company:

SIR: The undersigned directors of this company, having witnessed with deep regret the growing distrust which pervades the community in regard to its management, deem it their duty to request you to call a meeting of the board, with a view to the consideration of such measures and to the transaction of such business as may be deemed necessary. Prominent among the embarrassments are its finances and a general want of confidence in the credit of the company. Impressed with the responsibility which rests upon us, we regard this call for a meeting as an imperate duty, and, therefore, respectfully request that, in compliance with our bye-laws, you convene the board at a meeting to be held on Monday, the 11th day of March, at 12 o'clock. Respectfully yours,

FRED. A. LANE, HENRY THOMPSON, O. H. P. ARCHER, H. N. OTIS, N. R. SIMONS, GEO. C. HALL, JOHN HILTON, HOMER RAMSDELL, JUSTIN D. WHITE.

Finding that no notice was taken of this request, on Saturday, March 9, I proposed to throw off all reserve, and have the meeting called for the Monday following at all hazards. I therefore drafted this letter, to which the assenting members signed their names, my own being signed first on this list, as on the other:

ERIE RAILWAY OFFICE, March 9, A. D. 1872.

Mr. O. H. P. Archer, Vice-President Erie Railroad Company:

DEAR SIR: The President of this company having been requested to call a meeting of the board of directors of the company at an early day, and not being able to communicate with him this morning—though we have endeavored to do so—we hereby request you to issue a call for a meeting of the directors of this company for Monday, the 11th day of March, at noon, at the office of the company, in Twenty-third-street, New-York.

FRED. A. LANE, HENRY THOMPSON, JUSTIN D. WHITE, N. R. SIMONS, HOMER RAMSDELL, JOHN HILTON, GEO. C. HALL, H. N. OTIS.

Mr. Vice-President Archer then directed the Secretary to issue a call for a meeting, which was accordingly done as follows:

OFFICE OF ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1872. }

H. N. Otis, Esq., Secretary:

DEAR SIR: Having been requested by several of the directors to call a meeting of the board in the absence of the President, it becomes my duty to request and instruct you to that effect. You will, therefore, immediately send proper notices to the several directors, requesting them to attend a meeting to be held on Monday next, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the office of the Company, Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. Yours respectfully,

(Signed) O. H. P. ARCHER, Vice-President.

This, of course, allowed Mr. Gould in a measure to know our plans, and I immediately took myself off to a neighboring city, lest some legal papers might be served on me, and returned to town early on Monday morning. I then went to Mr. Barlow's house to meet the incoming members of the proposed new board, and remained there (with the exception of a short walk with Mr. O'Doherty) until a few moments before the time fixed for the meeting of the board, when we all started for the Erie Building. I arranged that I should keep a little ahead of the new members, who followed in a body, so as to be ready to take their seats as fast as they were chosen. On arriving at the Erie offices, Mr. Thompson met me and said that the building was in charge of the police, and that orders had been given to admit no one except the members of the board and officials. I saw that prompt action was necessary, and I immediately gave orders to the ushers as follows: "Mr. Hicks, you will go the entrance and ask Gen. Dix to send me his card." On the coming up of his card I said, "Say to Gen. Dix that the *Counselor of the Company* will be glad to see him in the directors' room." I knew that an *official* order like this would be obeyed, and so it was, for in a few moments Gen. Dix made his appearance. I pursued the same course with the others, one after another, until all had been admitted, except Mr. Charles Day and Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, when the usher returned, and said that Mr. Rucker, the General Superintendent, had given orders that no more should be admitted. I then turned to another usher and told him to obey my orders at all hazards. In a few moments both of those gentlemen came in, and I felt that the battle was won. Immediately the meeting was called to order by the Vice-President, and after the reading of the minutes of the last meeting had been dispensed with, I moved a resolution that all the attorneys and counsel of the company should be dismissed, and Messrs. Barlow, Larocque, and McFarlane be the only authorized counsel to appear for the corporation. I did this to prevent any action being brought by Messrs. Field & Shearman in the name of the company by direction of Mr. Gould. I then moved that Gen. Dix should be elected a director in place of the deceased Col. Fisk, which was carried unanimously. Then Gen. McClellan was elected to fill another vacancy. About this time a messenger appeared with a bundle of papers, and was directed to serve one of them on me. He handed me a copy of an injunction, when I demanded to see the original signature of the Judge who had granted it, otherwise it would not be a legal service. The instant he opened the original to show it to me, I seized that with most of the copies he had to serve on the other members, and put them in my pocket. In the mêlée which ensued, the original injunction was torn. After I had put the papers in my pocket, we went on with the election of the new members. The "conspirators" each resigned in turn, and the new members were chosen, one after another, in their places. "Last, though not least," the writer of this letter tendered his resignation.

Almost as soon as the meeting had been organized, as before stated, I was informed by Mr. Barlow that Mr. Gould had given orders that himself and his friends should be put out of the building. I then invited them all into the Directors' rooms and closed the doors. In a moment we heard the advancing steps of a police captain, with about 500 of the worst specimens of New-York rowdies and vagabonds at his back. But I was not to be intimidated even by these, and told Capt. Pettit, the police officer, that I would hold him strictly accountable for any harm that might come, and before he could tell who had been, and who had not been, chosen directors, we had all the new members elected, and he did not dare to lay hands on them. Many of these rowdies were thoroughly armed, and if there had been any mêlée, I should have been singled out as being evidently the leader in the matter, and my life would, no doubt, have been endangered. So great was the feeling against me that night, that by the urgent solicitation of my friends, I kept away, and put myself in charge of a marshal.

After I had tendered my resignation, the board, as reorganized, proceeded to pass a resolution removing Mr. Gould, and placing Gen. Dix at the head of the company as its President. I leave it for others to tell what took place afterward. *I assert deliberately, and without fear of contradiction, that I originated the plan which was so successfully carried out, and that without my assistance it could not have been carried out at all.*

Very respectfully yours,
FREDERICK A. LANE,
Late Counselor of the Erie Railroad Company.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Kuklux Bill Passed to a Third Reading—The State Debt.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 27.—The Amnesty bill passed to a third reading in the House to-day. It was again amended so as to exclude from the provisions of the bill persons guilty of larceny and robbery, and also so as to include persons who were members of the Kuklux organization, but were not present when any crime was committed, or present in the dens when outrages were decreed, or knew that such outrages would be committed.

The Governor's appointees have possession of the two asylums and the Penitentiary. The opinion of the Supreme Court was found to be so conclusive upon every point that the Legislature could not originate measures by which the legitimate effects of the decision could be nullified and avoided. The proposed amendments to the Constitution passed by the Legislature will be submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in August. The most important question which the Legislature is called upon to solve is that of the State Department. A joint committee was appointed by the Legislature to take this question into consideration, but they have been unable to agree upon any plan looking to an equitable adjustment of the debt. The temper of the Legislature is such that a bill levying a tax to pay interest on the debt would not receive twenty votes in both Houses, and the debt will remain in its unliquidated state until the halls of legislation are filled with patriotic men, who will perform their duties, regardless of consequences. Gov. Caldwell has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness, and was in his office to-day.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Feb. 27.—John Haverde, a freight conductor, and Thomas Mullen, a section-master, employed by the Boston, Clinton, and Fitchburg Railroad Company, and residents of this city, were instantly killed by the cars near Leominster this morning. Both were riding on the engine of a freight-train which was following the morning train from Worcester. When near Leominster the engineer of the passenger train discovered a broken rail and stopped his train. The freight-train was following so closely, that the men, fearing a collision jumped from the engine, and striking upon the hard snow, slipped beneath the wheels. Both men were horribly mangled.

AMES AND BROOKS.

Close of the Debate in the House—Censure Substituted for Expulsion—The Committee Discharged.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—THE TIMES dispatches of last night accurately foreshadowed the results of to-day. The House has refused to expel Brooks and Ames, and has adopted resolutions of severe condemnation instead. The day has been full of the most painful suspense, varying phases of feeling and action, and has altogether brought into play passions and prejudices which every one hoped would not be felt or known in this contest. There has been less excitement outside of the House, but a great deal more within. The galleries have not been so crowded, but the minds of members have been filled with halting and hesitation, and strange conflicts between duty and sympathy. As your correspondent has maintained from the first, there has never been a chance that the resolutions of expulsion would prevail. The votes of to-day, although they were not taken squarely on that question, as they ought to have been, nevertheless show that on the direct issue expulsion could command scarce a majority.

The debate on the main question, which had lasted for two whole days and the best part of two whole nights, practically closed at 12 o'clock in an hour's speech from Judge Poland, who defended the report, and replied to the arguments of Messrs. Bingham, Butler, and others with unusual ability. He had been lampooned so unmercifully by Butler last night, that he burnished the steel of his lawyer's lance this morning and overturned many of his adversary's best points.

About 12½ o'clock the voting began, but pending the roll-call there was a running fire of parliamentary inquiries to know the effect of this vote or that, in which several members got sharp raps at the hands of the Speaker for interjecting short speeches into their points. It was agreed beforehand that any member should offer such amendments as the House would receive, and accordingly Mr. Sargent prepared a skillful substitute, declaring in effect a want of jurisdiction, then censuring Brooks and Ames, and then discharging the committee from further consideration of the subject matter. Mr. Farnsworth got in the first motion, viz., to lay the whole subject on the table. This was not based on the plea of want of jurisdiction, but all who were that way of thinking voted for the motion. The result showed that that doctrine was not strong in the House, for the yeas were only 59, while the nays were 164, showing 223 members present and voting and only twenty members absent or not voting—a very strong House. The inculpated members, Brooks and Ames, did not vote, nor did Messrs. Dawes, Kelley, Garfield, Schofield, nor Bingham. Mr. Hooper voted nay very emphatically. Of the affirmative vote, 19 were Democrats and 40 were Republicans.

The vote then came on Mr. Sargent's substitute, which put the House on its mettle. It was so adroitly drawn as to combine the men who opposed expulsion and those who denied the jurisdiction of the House, with those who favored a milder form of punishment. It proved, in the end, to be a mischievous instrument, and at one time lost the control of affairs to the Republican side. It was adopted by an exceedingly close vote—yeas, 115; nays, 110—the largest vote recorded in this Congress. When the roll-call was completed, and before it was announced, it was beaten by five votes, but three Democrats, Slocum, Eldridge, and Voorhees, and two Republicans, Killinger and Halsey, changed their votes and reversed the decision. The adoption of the resolutions of the substitute condemning the conduct of Ames and Brooks was then a matter of short work. The resolution on Ames was agreed to by—ayes, 181; noes, 36. The noes were composed of 13 Democrats and 23 Republicans. The Brooks resolution then followed, and was adopted by—yeas, 174; nays, 32; the latter being divided politically in about the same proportion as on the former vote. On the Ames resolution, Mr. Brooks himself voted noe very emphatically, and Mr. Hooper the same way quite decidedly.

This much having been done, the unfortunate situation in which matters were left became apparent. The Speaker had ruled, as has always been done, that the substitute must be divided, the resolutions on condemnation voted on first, the resolution to discharge next and the preamble last. The Democrats at once began to show their thirst for more victims. Having been compelled to put themselves on record for the condemnation of Brooks, they wheeled into solid party line, and showed their teeth. The next vote was to discharge the committee, which would have ended the matter but the House refused to discharge, by yeas 104, nays 114. Mr. Sargent, seeing where the thing would lead, moved to lay his own preamble on the table to get rid of the whole matter, because that would carry with it all unsettled pending questions. The House refused that also, by yeas 59, nays 171. Next came the vote square on the preamble, which was rejected—yeas, 98; nays, 112, probably the fairest test of the sentiment of the House on the question of jurisdiction of any vote taken.

But here the previous question had exhausted itself, and there began a scramble on the Democratic side for the floor, but the Speaker recognized Mr. Eugene Hale, who moved to recommit, but the House would not recommit, the vote by tellers being yeas 77, nays 96.

Then the Democrats got possession of the floor, Fernando Wood was the first man on hand with a resolution censuring all the others, naming them specifically, but he was "bowled out" by the ruling of the Speaker, who declared that the resolutions in regard to the several members must be separate. Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, next appeared on the scene with a specific resolution pointed at Mr. Kelley, which, in terms, was quite as severe as the resolutions already passed upon Brooks and Ames. Mr. Dickey sharply objected to its consideration, but the House voted to receive it—yeas 118, nays 92. The only Democrats who voted nay were Messrs. Beck, Eldridge, John T. Harris, Gavett, John Rogers, and Sloss. A shower of substitutes were then offered. One by Sargent, another by Stevenson, and another by J. R. Hawley, but Speer only yielded to hear them read, and they were not received. Having got the floor, Mr. Speer acted as if he had a large-sized elephant on his hands. He was, however, very fair, and yielded successively to Butler and McCrary. Butler at once reminded the House that its chickens had come home to roost, and that there was no end to expulsions or censures under the doctrine which had prevailed. Mr. Speer then arraigned his colleague for half an hour, and Mr. McCrary made a brief, strong speech in defense of the action of the committee, which had refused to touch these gentlemen. Mr. Kelley took the floor and moved a recess until 8 o'clock.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled for the evening session in a state of feverish excitement. Mr. Kelley was granted the floor. He had no bitter words for Mr. Speer, whom he addressed as his "young colleague." He spoke with solemn earnestness for his own name and for the future of his children. He said that his whole life had been a struggle with fortune, and that now, in his declining years, it was cruel injustice to charge him with riotous living, and with having received a bribe of $329. He demanded a fair trial before sentence was passed, if it was to be passed at all, and gave notice that he should adduce in justification and defense important evidence which had not yet been heard. This evidence would show by the records of Pennsylvania that in June, 1868, he placed a mortgage on certain property for a most pitiful sum, which he never should have done, if in 1868 he had been possessed of the profitable stock alleged by Oakes Ames.

Messrs. Dickey and Stoughton made brief speeches characterizing the resolution and speech of Speer as marked by the grossest partizanship, and the most unfair misrepresentation, and warning the Democrats that if they voted for it these chickens would surely come home to roost.

Gen. Hawley then obtained the floor, and moved to refer the whole matter to the Poland Committee, with an enlargement of its jurisdiction, and instructing it to report to the House whether any further action in relation to any member of the House is demanded by the facts established by the testimony. Then came a sensation. Mr. Dawes rose, and, for the first time in the debate, addressed the House. He said Gen. Hawley wanted to adjourn the Congress with an unfinished investigation hanging over the heads of members of the House. He thought this was cruel and unjust. He was ready, on the evidence here, and now to receive the verdict of his colleagues. Conscious of no impure act or motive since his entrance into Congress, he did not fear the result. If any man on the floor had any further accusation to bring against him he was ready to meet it, and wanted it to be made at once. He had been acquitted by a Select Committee, and he demanded to know the worst that any man dared to say against his integrity.

The effect of this speech was instantaneous. It thrilled the galleries, and brought back the nerve of the Republicans, who shortly afterward showed their suddenly-formed determination to put a summary stop to this miserable farce. The moment Mr. Dawes sat down half the gentlemen on both sides demanded the floor, and, in the midst of great excitement, Mr. Maynard moved to lay the Speer resolution on the table. Hawley's resolution was pushed out of consideration by a point of order raised by Fernando Wood. The yeas and neys were called on Mr. Maynard's motion, and it was carried by 119 to 75. Among those voting for it were a large number of Democrats, who thus recorded in black and white their disgust at the unjust and malicious performance of Speer.

It was now plain that an end had come to this unseemly attempt to force a snap judgment upon those members of the House who had been acquitted by the unanimous report of the committee of the charge of being bribed, and had been allowed no opportunity to enter any defense against any other charge. But the rancorous Stevenson would not be still. He sent up a resolution under the cloak of a privileged question, condemning all members of Congress holding stock or bonds in any railroad subject to Congressional action. This was not a privileged question, and Mr. Stevenson was unceremoniously ruled out. But he was not satisfied. He sent up another resolution censuring Samuel Hooper for holding Credit Mobilier stock. This was privileged, and the motion was voted down by the same vote by which the Kelley resolution was tabled.

One more step ended it. Mr. Sargent moved that the Poland Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. This was again carried—114 to 75—and by that vote the whole business of Credit Mobilier, so far as it affects the individual action of Congressmen, was taken out of the reach of the Forty-second Congress. On the Kelley resolution, Oakes Ames, casting his first vote during the day, voted to lay it on the table. All the gentlemen who had been on trial during the past three days voted in the same way.

The House returned immediately from a court-room back into a legislative body, and the Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up, Mr. Dawes in the chair.

THE AMES AND BROOKS VOTE.

The vote upon the resolution condemning the conduct of Mr. Ames, which was agreed to by 181 yeas to 36 nays, is as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Banks, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, Beck of Georgia, Bell, Bigby, Biggs, Bird, Blair of Michigan, Boerman, Boles, Braxton, Bright, Buckley, Bunnell, Burchard, Burdett, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Clark, Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Cox, Crebs, Critcher, Crocker, Crossland, Darrall, Davis, Dodds, Donnan, Dox, Duboise, Duell, Duke, Dunnell, Eames, Ely, Finkelnburg, Foster of Pennsylvania, Foster of Ohio, Foster of Michigan, Frye, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Goodrich, Griffith, Haldeman, Hale, Halsey, Hambleton, Hancock, Handley, Harmer, Hooper, Harris of Mississippi, Havens, Hawley of Illinois, Hawley of Connecticut, Hay, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Hazleton of New-Jersey, Hereford, Herndon, Hubbard, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Houghton, Kellogg, Kendall, Ketcham, Killinger, King, Kinsella, Lamison, Lamport, Lansing, Leach, Lewis, Lowe, Lynch, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McIntyre, McJunkin, McKee, McKinney, Merriam, Merrick, B. F. Meyers, Mitchell, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Morphis, Myers of Louisiana, Niblack of Florida, Niblack of Indiana, Orr, Packard, Parker of New-York, Parker of Missouri, Pendleton, Poland, Porter, Patten, Price, Prindle, Randall, Read, Rice of Illinois, Rice of Kentucky, Ritchie, E. H. Roberts, W. R. Roberts, Robinson, Rogers of New-York, Rogers of North Carolina, Roosevelt, Rusk, Sargent, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherwood, Shaler, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Kentucky, Speer, Sprague, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Stoughton, Stowell, Sutherland, Swann, Terry, Thomas, Townsend of New-York, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Turner, Tuthill, Tyner, Upson, Van Trump, Vaughan, Waddell, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, Whitley, Whetham, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio, Winchester, Wood, Young—Total, 181.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Averill, Barry, Beck of Kentucky, Brooks, Buffinton, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Comings, Conner, Dickey, Eldridge, Elliott, Esty, Farwell, Garrett, Hayes, Hooker, Maynard, McHenry, Negley, Packer, Peck, Pierce, Perry, Rainy, Sawyer, Seely, Sloss, Snapp, Snyder, St. John, Twitchell, Voorhees, Williams—36.

The vote on the Brooks resolutions was the same.

NOT QUITE A DUEL.

Mr. Whitthorn, of Tennessee, and Gen. Butler.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The passage between Messrs. Whitthorn and Butler, last night, in which the latter was understood, and so reported in the Washington papers, to have charged the former with having been implicated in the improper abstraction of funds from certain banks in Tennessee, provoked Whitthorn so much that he felt compelled, this morning, to resort to the old-time method of demanding satisfaction. He accordingly selected a friend, Gen. Crossland, of Kentucky, to wait on Butler, and ask if his allusions had been correctly reported. To make the matter more formal, and to clothe it with all the incipiency of a threatened duel, Crossland was armed with a letter in which Whitthorn quoted the offensive remarks, and explained that he denied the truth of the assertion as applied either to himself or ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, on whose staff he served at the time the abstraction of the moneys is alleged to have occurred.

Old "Ben" was too wily, however, to be entrapped by such an emissary as Crossland, and declined to answer in writing. So the Kentucky General was compelled to report to his principal the utter failure of his mission. He did this in a note addressed to Whitthorn, in which he states that Butler had admitted that he intended no personal allusions, and, further, had promised to make the matter right in his corrected speech.

The correspondence will be printed in the *Republican* of this city to-morrow, and whether Butler really did misrepresent Whitthorn for the temporary use of his speech in defense of Ames, or rather whether he used Whitthorn to "point a moral and adorn a tale" in Ames' defense and did it knowingly, is a question that will only be answered when his speech is revised, or he makes a public retraction.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Committee of Thirty's Report in the French Assembly—Proposition for a Constitutional Monarchy.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—In the Assembly to-day debate began on the report of the Committee of Thirty. "Urgency" was voted on the bill embodying the constitutional project submitted by the committee. M. Dufaure announced that the Government unreservedly accepted the committee's recommendations. Marquis de Castellane urged the Assembly to boldly proclaim a constitutional monarchy before it was too late. The present situation should not endure. It isolated France, the foreign Powers fearing that she would become the hot-bed of demagogism.

M. Haentjens, a Bonapartist, opposed the bill, and demanded that the nation should be consulted as to its choice for a republic, monarchy, or empire.

The debate will be continued to-morrow.

Hon. James L. Orr, the Minister of the United States to Russia, has arrived in this city on his way to St. Petersburg.

Hon. Mr. White, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, is also here en route for Lisbon, where he takes the steamer for South America.

Señor Castelar's Appeal to Foreign Powers for Recognition.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—Señor Castelar has addressed a memorandum to foreign Powers, urging the immediate recognition of the Republic. He argues that the European Powers, having recognized the Republic of 1868, cannot refuse similar action with regard to the Republic which is the logical consequence of the events of 1868, now that royalty has abdicated. The Spanish Republic will not be a brand of discord for Europe. The transformation the country has gone through is purely internal. Foreign nations should not demand of the Government energetic action while they withheld from them their moral support.

The memorandum has been forwarded by telegraph to the principal capitals of Europe.

Marshal Serrano, Gen. Concha, and other generals have promised to place their swords at the service of the Republic whenever the Government calls upon them.

Carlist Operations—Pampeluna Threatened—Fortifying Frontier Positions.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Advices from the north of Spain report that the band of Carlists commanded by Ollo is marching toward Navarre. The insurrectionist chieftain, Dorregaray, has issued an order directing the municipalities to send all their young men to join the Carlist forces. The insurgents are threatening Pampeluna in strong force, and Gen. Pavia, who has not yet turned over the command of the Army of the North to Gen. Novillas, is hurrying to the relief of the garrison of that city. The Government troops are fortifying Irun, a frontier town in Guipuzcoa, ten miles east of San Sebastian.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The dispatch sent from this city yesterday to the American Press Association, reporting that the Spanish Assembly had passed the bill abolishing slavery in Porto Rico and other colonies of Spain, is untrue. The Assembly has not passed any abolition bill.

Count Bernstorff's Malady—Suspension of English Cotton-Spinners.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A surgical operation was performed on Count Bernstorff to-day for the reduction of dropsy. The patient bore the operation well, and his condition is slightly improved.

Messrs. Marshall & Sons, cotton-spinners, of Stockport, have suspended. Their liabilities are £250,000. The suspension was caused by the bad condition of the trade.

EXPLOSION OF GASOLINE.

A House and its Contents Destroyed—Loss About $20,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—An explosion of a serious and startling nature occurred at midnight, last night, at Bryn Mawr, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles distant from this city. Bryn Mawr was established several years ago by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who held out flattering inducements for those who desired a pleasant, quiet, country home, with convenient surroundings, to locate at the place, and many persons availed themselves of the proffered liberality. Since the time of the inception of the movement for erecting a village, the place has progressed with remarkable rapidity, and now Bryn Mawr is one of the most beautiful suburbs of which Philadelphia can boast. Houses of pointed stone, built by business-men from the city, are thickly clustered around the unique and elegant station, and smooth, broad avenues are suggestive of a well-ordered and admirably-arranged settlement. At this place, within a few hundred yards of the railroad, was situated the comfortable residence of Mr. Richard A. Tilghman, a retired gentleman of means and culture. The house was sumptuously furnished, the walls being covered with choice paintings, the library being stocked with a valuable collection of rare and useful books, and the general appearance of the place indicating a quiet and repose consistent with the retiring disposition of its possessor. As the village has been in existence but four or five years, of course it has been impossible to supply many of the conveniences afforded by a large city, such as gas and water. In order to overcome the deficiencies, hydraulic rams have been put in operation by many families, and several gentlemen have had machines for the manufacture of gas placed upon their premises. Among the latter was Mr. Tilghman, who being experienced in chemistry, superintended, personally, the working of the apparatus in his dwelling. In the basement of the house was placed a "blower," by which a gaseous mixture was manufactured, and conveyed, by an underground pipe to a gasometer, which was situated in a pit sixty feet distant, the "gas" being conducted therefrom to the dwelling. Last night, about 12 o'clock, Mr. Tilghman observed an unusual appearance of light in a room adjoining the one in which he slept, and upon going out to make an examination, an explosion of great violence took place, shaking the house from roof to foundation. The explosion was immediately followed by a mass of flame bursting from the ground floor, and spreading rapidly to all parts of the building, giving the occupants barely time to escape in their night clothing. Over a dozen persons were in the house at the time, and it was with the utmost difficulty that a retreat from the burning building could be effected. The structure was entirely destroyed, together with its valuable contents, and it is estimated that the entire loss will not fall short of $20,000.

Many theories are given for the explosion, but the following statement from Mr. Tilghman will prove interesting: "As the matter contained in the gasometer is liable to become deranged in severely cold weather, a burner is kept beneath the tank in the cellar for the purpose of keeping the mixture in a proper state. Last night one of my servants, thinking, as he says, that I had not attended to the matter, lighted the gas at the burner and afterward retired, having, as he asserts, extinguished the light before doing so. It is my impression that he left it partially turned on, thereby emitting a small flame, which caused the mixture in the tank to work too strongly, forcing a small aperture in the tank, from which a leakage took place. The gaseous matter coming from the opening ignited, and the fire was communicated to the dwelling through the supply pipe." This is the only satisfactory conclusion which can be arrived at. The conclusion was felt for a great distance, and the people in the vicinity, on being aroused from their slumbers, provided the distressed family with every comfort that was attainable. Mr. Tilghman's property was wholly uninsured, and the loss will fall upon him very severely. Great sympathy is expressed for the unfortunate people by the residents of the place.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Debate in the Senate Yesterday—McEneryites Demoralized.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—McEnery and his followers, frightened by the President's Message, and warned by it that the only hopes for them lay in securing some action from Congress, issued a proclamation, which has had the effect to arouse the Senate to consider the Louisiana report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was taken up this morning, after the conclusion of the morning business, and debated all day; and there was to be an attempt to sit it out and take final action on the subject before the Senate should adjourn to-night. The subject immediately before the Senate was the bill reported by the committee, ordering a new State election, and providing for the manner in which it should be held. There were three courses of action urged before the body—one supporting the majority report of the committee, another to decide in favor of the McEnery party, and a third favoring the recommendation of Mr. Morton in favor of the Kellogg Government. There was still a fourth proposition which really amounted to nothing, made by Mr. Hill, of Georgia, for some action looking to a compromise between the parties. The debate has been by far the ablest in the Senate during this session. Mr. Morton ably sustained his report in favor of the Kellogg government, opposing the proposition of the majority of the committee as a last resort, and one that should not be accepted while peace could be secured in the State by any other course. He deprecated any interference by Federal authority with State governments. Mr. Carpenter made one of his very best efforts in behalf of the majority report, arguing that no government existed in the State strong enough to sustain itself without the support of the United States authorities and the presence of troops. There was no Government there de facto or de jure, and could not be till a new election, fairly conducted, should be held. Mr. Conkling made, in the evening, a short but effective speech in support of the Kellogg Government as a de facto Government, which the Federal Government should sustain rather than attempt to overthrow for the purpose of setting up some new power. Mr. Thurman spoke in favor of the McEnery Government as the Government undoubtedly elected, if the returns had been legally counted and declared.

It is at this hour of writing (11 o'clock P. M.) quite uncertain what action will be taken. It does not seem impossible that the subject will be postponed, since the message of the President leaves no doubt as to his action in case Congress does not exercise its undoubted right which Government to recognize. If the case is held before the Senate till a vote is taken it is uncertain whether Morton's recommendation or the recommendation of the majority will prevail. The McEnery Party are anxious and willing for anything rather than postponement. If a new election should be held, it would have some chance of success. They would, of course, be made happy by Congressional recognition; but this, of course, they cannot have.

The following telegram tells to what straits they are brought, and it is typical of others which they have freely sent:

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27, 1873.

Hon. Geo. Vickers, United States Senate:

Leave no stone unturned to secure action by Congress. Anarchy is impending without it.
(Signed,) J. H. KENNARD.

Kennard is McEnery's Supreme Court Judge, whose connection with the muddle has become notorious.

Indictment of Fusion Election Officers and Candidates—Kellogg's Government Able to Maintain Itself.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—To-day indictments were presented in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Woods against ex-Gov. Warmoth, B. P. Blanchard, Supervisor of Elections; Gen. Gibson, J. McEnery, the Fusion candidate for Governor, and ten of Warmoth's Supervisors of Election, for frauds committed in the recent State elections. The parties will be arraigned without delay.

The Odd-fellows Hall Legislature, to-day, determined to elect Warmoth to-morrow or Saturday.

Committees of Fusionists have been around among Northern people now here to witness the carnival, urging them to telegraph members of Congress that there is danger of collision and bloodshed, unless the bill passes for a new election. This is pure bounce. Members of Congress should beware of deception. Warmoth's telegram to McEnery referred to by Mr. Morton in the Senate, urging "action," was sent by him, and published in an extra of the *Picayune* and *Times*, and commented on editorially.

Senator Carpenter's attitude excites intense indignation among Republicans here. The opposition boast that he is retained and paid as special counsel for them. The Kellogg Government will take their chances for the collection of taxes. In case of an attack by the McEneryites, the legal State Government is prepared to give them a warm reception. Longstreet is in command of the police and the militia.

The Post-office embezzlement case is under investigation before Commissioner Shannon. The matter is in charge of Edgar Selye, Special Agent, Post-office Department, and J. C. Hays, Special Agent, from Washington, and will be pushed to the extreme.

THE INDIANS.

Continued Efforts of the Commissioners to Soothe the Savage Breast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—Capt. Jack has started for a place three miles west of his camp, at the south end of Tule Lake, at which point he will meet the Peace Commissioners. The Indians are opposed to any soldier being present, but Capt. Jack said he would talk with Gen. Canby. The soldiers would frighten his men, but they would meet unarmed any number of citizens, provided they (the whites) also came without weapons. The Indians would not agree to any other terms or place for council. Capt. Jack would wait until Thursday for Messrs. Steele and Roseborough, but objected to Messrs. Applegate and Meacham as commissioners. They have not yet decided whether they will accept Capt. Jack's proposals as to the time and place of meeting.

Capt. O'Donnel has received orders from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to go, without delay, to the Nez Percés Indians, who have lived for many years in the Walla Walla Valley, Oregon, and now object to the whites settling on their lands. He is to try to persuade them to go to their reservation, but if they refuse to learn their reasons and views, and make arrangements for them to remain or locate them on some other place.

Lechmere National Bank, East Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The rumors affecting the Lechmere National Bank, of East Cambridge, are pronounced by its officers to be without foundation, except that certain securities belonging to private parties are missing, for which the bank is not responsible.

THE COAL FAMINE.

The Dearth of Fuel in England—Press Discussion of the Situation, Its Significance, and Its Prospects.

We print below a number of highly-interesting quotations from English journals on the great topic of the day in the United Kingdom—the dearth of coal and the means of remedying it. The disastrous effects of the scarcity, and the probability of still greater troubles arising from the same cause, warrants the space we devote to the reproduction of the carefully-considered comments of the English newspapers on the subject.

THE REAL SUPPLY.

From the London Economist.

Some persons who have heard of the present price of coal have imagined that coal itself was scarce; not only scarce in the market, which no doubt it is, but scarce in the mine also. But this is a complete mistake. The Commissioners in 1870 reported that there were 146,480,000,000 of tons which might reasonably be expected to be available for use, and that, as the rate of annual consumption was in 1869 a little over 100,000,000, we have plainly enough coal in the mine for many years. What has happened in the coal trade, though very important, is very simple. There was, as is well known, a most unusual demand for coal—a demand greatly in excess of the usual supply. The prices consequently rose rapidly. A large number of laborers saw that their employers—the coal-owners—were getting very unusual profits and becoming rapidly very rich, and they naturally thought that as they labor wrought out the coal, they were entitled to share largely in those profits; and they thought, also, that by striking they could exact a rise of wages, and so obtain that share. The strikes reduced the quantity of coal in the markets, and the consequence is a great rise of price. At first sight that rise might seem not only great but extravagant. But not so if we examine it. Coal is for many purposes an absolute necessary, and it is a familiar maxim of political economy, that a real scarcity of any necessary—though that scarcity is not large—though it is a small fraction only in comparison of the whole supply—will very much raise the price of the article. Everybody wants the article, but there is not enough of it for everybody; the competition becomes very eager, and the prices very high. In this way the price of corn has often risen by a large percentage, when the yield of the harvest has been deficient only by a small percentage. And, as coal is a necessary, its value in this case, as in others, must follow the economic law.

THE USES OF COAL.

The extent to which coal is a necessary is best seen by analyzing the ways in which it is used. Common people have their thoughts engrossed by common house coal, but that is only a small part of the matter, as will be seen from a most valuable table which the commission of 1871 gives us:

	Tons.
Total quantity of coal raised in 1869	107,427,557
Total quantity of coal exported in 1869	9,775,470
Leaving for home consumption	[illegible]
Coal used in iron manufacture	[illegible]
Coal used in general manufacture, for steam power, and other purposes	[illegible]
Coal used in metallurgies, other than iron	[illegible]
Coal used in mines and collieries	[illegible]
Coal used in gas and water works	[illegible]
Coal used in steam-ships	[illegible]
Coal used on railways	[illegible]
Domestic consumption	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The domestic use in coal is, therefore, not a fifth of the total amount used in this country. The iron industry alone consumes nearly twice as much. Coal is the motive power of our manufactures; it is to them what the steam-engine is to the train; it is that which puts them in motion and keeps them in motion. If there were no coal the whole of these industries would stop, and all those employed in them must be disbanded. Therefore, at a time when the whole business of the country is in most rapid progress—when it starts forward, as Mr. Gladstone said, not "by steps, but by leaps and bounds," the demand for coal becomes enormous. It is as necessary to our manufactures as food is to man. If you want them to work, you must nourish not only him with food, but them with coal. Accordingly, in the controversy as to the progress of our coal mines toward extinction, the critical question has always been at what rate will our manufactures advance, and at what rate will they consume coal? On this subject the commissioners were at issue with Mr. Jevons. They said that the consumption would go on at a slower rate; he at a quicker. But as yet Mr. Jevons has been right. For the last few years the increase in the consumption has been as much as he said it would be. When we receive the figures for 1872, we suspect we shall find that for that year it was vastly more. There never before was any such demand for coal as there has been this year, for there never was so great an iron trade or so large a general business to require it.

THE LABORER'S PLEA.

Nothing can be more natural than that the laborers employed in such a trade should fancy that they were entitled not only to one advance of wages, but to many. The owners of the mines in which they worked were getting rich, why should not they? And of course it was the interest of the masters to make many concessions, to use so good an opportunity before it was over, and to make hay while the sun shone. But there is no permanent reason why the men who work in very profitable mines should be paid more than those who work in less profitable. That profit is gained by the possession of a valuable monopoly, but these men have no monopoly. They have learnt a very disagreeable employment, in which there is little skill, which requires but little learning, which most men of the sort wanted could soon learn. If such persons are paid exceedingly high wages, more laborers will throng to obtain those wages, and the excessive rate will soon come down. When a mine becomes very profitable very rapidly, it is but natural that the laborers in it should envy the income of its owner, but there is no reason—at least no lasting reason—why they should share it. They may make good terms for a moment, but the evident condition of human life will be too strong for them in the end. The owner has something of great value which others have not, and they have no such thing; he, therefore, will continue to receive a prize income, but they must not hope for it.

THE PROSPECT.

No unusual price of coal can, therefore, be due permanently to the high wages exacted by the laborers in coal mines. High wages can have on the price of coal no effect which they have not on the price of all other articles. And it is equally untrue that "combinations" among coal-owners, of which much has been said, can permanently affect the price. The coal trade is in too many hands for such combinations, and coal-mining is too open a pursuit. Such prices as we now see will bring out all the coal which the present mines can furnish, and many new mines will be opened. No artificial scarcity can be maintained when prices are so tempting and so high. The cost of production will, in the end, regulate the price of coal, as of all other articles—the cost of production, that is to say, under the least favorable circumstances. The worst mine lastingly in the market, the worst mine which can be kept at work and which will yield its owner the average rate of profit, is the mine which will determine the price. The worst-circumstanced producer who can keep in the market will fix what the article, in this case as in all others, shall be sold at. Better-circumstanced producers will sell at the same price and gain a greater profit. The mine which just pays, and no more, settles the price. The owner of it gets all he can, and if he is satisfied, the owners of better mines can sell at the same price, and be more than satisfied. Ultimately, therefore, the cost of producing coal will determine the value of it, as of all similar articles. But in the meantime what will happen? Pending the course of this slow process, during the development of old mines and the opening of new ones, we have to meet a scarcity-value of coal, and how shall we meet it? We must enforce an economy in consumption, and this, though very painful, is very possible. At present almost all kinds of industry are working their full maximum, but some of them, perhaps all of them, must cease to work that maximum. The high price of coal will, a

itself, effect this. It will cause many orders not to be profitable which otherwise would have been so. These orders will, in consequence, be rejected. The machinery which would have executed them will stand idle. The men who would have been employed in them will be disheartened. Supposing this decline to affect one or two great industries, it would soon affect all others. If the iron trade is bad, all the industries which depend on the iron trade are bad; if the industries which depend on the iron trade become bad, then so do those who depend on and wish to sell to those industries. And so by a quick transmission decline is propagated through business. If this were an ordinary time, if the scarcity-price of coal had to be met and cured when most industries were only employed as usual, the inevitable diminution of employment must be terrible, and might be dangerous. But happily the calamity falls on a time of extreme prosperity; all industries being unusually active, can bear a relaxation of activity with unusual ease. The pain of a different decline must always be great, but it is smallest when we begin to descend from the highest prosperity and have far to fall before we reach the worst adversity; and that is our case now. Secondly—We must economize in production; we must use every way of sheepening the cost of coal which we can. This in ordinary cases would be a much slower process. Mine owners receiving larger profits than usual would be apt to be less careful about expenses than usual. Such is the common course of human nature. But in this case it will not be so. The exactions of labor have stimulated the scarcity, and therefore employers will be incessantly anxious to find and to use labor-saving machines, which will economize the price of the article. In hundreds of cases the consumer has by the end of the season indirectly benefited by the exactions of labor, though at first they were as hurtful to him as to every one else.

NO CHECKS ON EXPORTATION.

It has been said that in addition to these means, we should also check or prohibit the exportation of coal. It is alleged to be monstrous that we should be supplying foreign industries with that which we want so much for our own. But those who use this argument are not aware of the item for which coal is exported. One main use is not a foreign, but an English use—the supply of coal to steamers in various parts of the world. If we prohibited the exportation of coal from England, the industry we should most check would be, perhaps, the greatest triumph of English skill and industry—the English steam trade all through the world. Of course we shall not resort to this means; if we did, it would be most injurious, and we have shown that other means will amply suffice.

A VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the London Times.

Coals have risen eight shillings a ton—a pleasant announcement to make at what appears to be the beginning of Winter. Though Candlemas this year was certainly neither "bright nor clear," we are getting the season of frost predicted by the proverb, and there is room enough for "fear and trembling." For as coal is one of the first necessaries of life, and yet its price is rising to that of a luxury. A glance at our advertising columns will suffice to show the true character of the present emergency. Not merely is coal quoted at double its old price or upward, but in many instances no price can be quoted at all. Dealers either doubt the receipt of supplies or fear to name a price which may be found insufficient in a few days' time. We seem on the eve of such a fuel famine as was exceptional even in days when the ice on the Thames was frozen for weeks together, and no vessels could get in. Railways have hitherto relieved us from that risk, but now they can get no loads to bring us. It is the same all over the country, even at the pit's mouth. The long-talked-of exhaustion of coal, long discussed by geologists, is becoming practically a fact in our generation. Coal could hardly be much dearer if the end of the store were really within sight and reckoning. However, there is nothing for it but to set our wits to work and help ourselves as we best can. To begin—how bad the extremity of the case is about? We do not know well enough that our coal supplies are still, for all practical purposes, as abundant and as available as ever. The mines have not been worked out, or nearly so; nor have they yet been carried to any unworkable depth. There is no reason to be pleased with the present state of affairs, if only those who own it and those who dig it would choose to send it to market. This, however, is not done. The miners either will not work at all or will work only for higher pay, though they allege that the increase in their wages does not rise for only a fraction of the rise in the price of coal. The coal-owners say that the men, besides asking for more money, refuse to perform the due amount of work, and that the "output" or produce of a mine, is thus proportionately reduced. An incident of the South Wales strike is, so far as it goes, in favor of the coal-owners' view. In order to overcome a local difficulty, it was proposed to work the mines in question by the system of "double shifts"—in other words, to keep twice the number of men employed by enabling one set to succeed another. This proposal, as we anticipated, has been rejected by the men; but it is worth while to consider what the fact itself implies. It amounts to this—that, if the miners were willing, the quantity of coal raised from any given mine could be doubled to-morrow—so little prospect is there of "exhaustion," and so little real doubt about the availability of supplies. Here, then, we are confronted with the fact that working miners will not, even on terms of short hours and satisfactory wages, provide the coal required for public use; and therefore the question is whether the labor thus deliberately withheld cannot, to a greater or less extent, be discovered by the stimulus of a system frequently adopted in other departments of industry. The answer was given in a paragraph of our last impression. A coal-cutting machine has not only been invented, but is actually at work, and with results which we transcribe with no slight satisfaction. This machine can cut, in eight hours' time, 350 feet of coal, yielding from 70 to 75 tons in weight—which profession, we are told, represents the work of forty men for the same period. Three, or at most four, men are required to tend the machine, which is described as "the greatest triumph of English skill and industry—the English steam trade all through the world. Of course we shall not resort to this means; if we did, it would be most injurious, and we have shown that other means will amply suffice.

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THE MINERS' CONDITION.

Thomas Barnett, a miner, writes from Loftshouse, near Wakefield, to the *Leeds Mercury* on the coal question, which, at present taking up a deal of public attention, perhaps a few words from a coal-miner himself will be read with some amount of interest. The *Leeds Mercury* of the 10th has a long piece on the coal famine, took from the *Spectator*. To this Barnett takes exception. It begins by referring to the scarcity of coal, which is a fact we cannot to a certain extent, admit, but not generally so. I hear of coals being in some instances stacked on the banks of some collieries, so that there is no scarcity there, you will admit. In fact, I saw a pit not three miles from my home, not more than two months ago, coals banked down or stacked, as we, call it. As to the Ring, or, as I understand it, the Masters' Association, I have nothing to say, only that for a number of years the coal-owners have, I believe, worked their mines for trifling profits, which when times come they have justified in increasing to a reasonable amount, but should then stop. Then as to the wages of us miners, the public have some strange accounts of the miners. Well, when the coal had advanced the miners thought their wages should be increased, and so the demand; then another advance in coal, then another demand on account of the men, and so on, till this time of enormous wages, as you call them. Now for facts. It was at the age of nine years that I began my experience below ground. At that time the men's wages in the country of my birth were 3s. 3d. a day, namely, Warwickshire; and I received for thirteen hours' hard work 10d. a day. At the same I worked for ten years; during that time I had advanced to 3s. per day, which was considered very good, but as I was then nineteen years of age, I wanted something, as I thought, a little better than 3s. a day for thirteen hours' dare work in a coal mine, so after waiting on the proper authority for leave to go, I left my home, and soon found myself in the district of Leeds. This was in April, 1862, and after a month's endeavors to get work, I succeeded, but at the surface of the mine, as there were no men wanted in the mine at that time. My wages were 18s. per week; after two weeks I was raised to 16s. per week. But not being at all satisfied with my situation, I thought, as I had given my mind to engine-working before time, that I could manage the water-engine, and succeeded as a wage of 21s. per week, for eight-hour hours a week. In the course of twelve months from this trade was rather brisker in the coal mine, so I returned to my old trade, and in the Leeds district at that time, say 1864, 4s. a day was a good average wage. But not satisfied with my situation, I left the mine again for engine-driving, as I was then qualified to drive an engine. And when the wages were so low in the mine, I always began to look out on the surface for a situation; and so I have spent these last nine or seven years, during which time I have visited, under contract, some of our West Indian Islands and some of the Republican States of South America. I have seen the West Indian negro at his work, I have seen the slave in Peru at his task, I have seen both coolies and Chinese laboring hard, but never yet have I seen the man who worked so hard as the English coal-miner. Now, as to wages again. At the present time, I am engaged at a mine not three miles from Leeds; in the same pit about ninety colliers are engaged. For the last five months I have been at my work nearly every day, and after nine hours of the hardest of work I have not averaged more than 7s. a day, and there are in this district men working for less than 6s. a day; there are, at the same time, men who earn more, but it is no uncommon thing to see men come home after being in the pit ten and a half hours, and even more than this. These, then, are the great wages of the coal-miner in the Leeds district; and as the miner has no meal-times if he works ten hours, it is a day and a quarter instead of a day; and as regards the manager not caring to increase the out-put of coal, at the pit where I work the manager has kept some extra hands on purpose to take the places of those men stopping at home from work; and more than this, he has discharged men for not attending to their work five days a week, and, moreover, he has kept some men working at night to increase the out-put; but the public, if they were better acquainted with the miner and his manager, would not be very ready to accept all the stories told of them by the Press. You say the miner has found it easier to work not so hard, on purpose to keep up his wages. With some mind this is true, but not more than ten per cent., as the miner is a selfish man, and while in the pit goes at his work like anything but a sensible man, is so anxious to get as much as he really can, so that he will scarcely leave his work for a few minutes to help his neighbor close by, even if he wants a little help occasionally. The miner generally has not got that amount of wit to work less to keep up his wages. I, with many more of my fellow-workmen, feel for the public at the present time. At the price of coal we know it must be hard for the poor people whose wages are low. If there no way to get coal under 50s. or 60s. a ton? To me this price is simply outrageous. The best coals at our mine are 15s. a ton; the carriage to London is not 10s. a ton; then why not the public cooperate and get them direct from the mine, as by so doing they could certainly be had in London for 30s. per ton? My idea is that the coal merchants is reaping an abundant harvest at present prices.

FUEL FROM IRELAND.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner & Times* writes to that paper: "As the fuel question is assuming such a serious aspect at the present moment in this country, and as we are looking all over the world to find out where it may be found, it might be useful and interesting to many of your readers to know how Ireland is supplied with that article. For my part I am not acquainted with the working of coal-mines, and consequently cannot tell the cost at which it could be brought into the market. I shall confine my remarks to peat fuel, an article which I presume to have some knowledge of. It is computed that one-fifth the surface of Ireland is covered with bogs, or nearly 2,500,000 acres, and as every acre of bog produces, on an average, 4,000 tons of marketable fuel, we have the enormous quantity of 10,000,000,000 tons (ten thousand millions) of good fuel within our reach, and I have found that three tons of air-dried peat are equal to one ton of good bituminous coal for heating purposes; and the bogs of Ireland represent an amount of fuel equal in round numbers to 3,333,000,000 tons of coal. Now, sir, the question immediately arises, how is this immense quantity of fuel to be brought into the markets and made available for the purposes of manufacturing purposes? Before proceeding to answer this question, I may state here that I superintended the Irish Peat Company's works, Kildare, for thirteen years, so that what I say is from my own practical experience, and will bear the test of practical experiment. In Ireland, the peat season begins the 1st of March, and ends on the 31st of August—about six months; and say that out of six months 120 working days could be got, then one man could produce 600 tons of fuel in the season; and say, for example, that only 1,000 men were employed in the manufacture for the same number of years, the production would be 600,000 tons, fully equal, for heating purposes, to 300,000 tons of the best coal."

THE ADVOCACY OF PARLIAMENTARY INTERFERENCE.

A correspondent of the London *Examiner* writes to that journal: "It is difficult to suppose that Mr. W. H. Smith expected, on Feb. 13, to extract from Mr. Gladstone any promise of a restrictive duty on the export of coal from the United Kingdom, or that Mr. Mundella, following upon Mr. Corrance's request for a Government inquiry, is likely to obtain the Select Committee to examine into the present dearness and scarcity of coal. Many are the shifts to which the galled jade resorts. The shivering house holder with a slender purse, and the economist full of gloomy forebodings, are alike ready to grasp at any suggestion that affords ever so distant a promise of relief. But such a request as Mr. Corrance's, and Mr. Smith's attempt to fit the saddle on free trade are the most abortive shifts of all. Were it not for the gravity of the subject with which they deal, we might almost regard these suggestions as two of those troublesome little hand-grenades which it pleases an Opposition to hurl periodically into the Governmental camp. After making all allowance for good intentions, however, we cannot but remark on the singular aptness displayed by both of these honorable gentlemen in flying the wrong solution of the problem. The proposal for a Government Commission to inquire into the high price of coal, however much it may commend itself at first heating, at once betrays its absurdity and injustice when we remember that it would be equally consistent to ask for a permanent board of inquisition to consider all similar cases as they might arise. It cannot be supposed that the economic laws which govern other markets fail in this solitary case, and there is every reason why we should not put up our way to create precedents for interference with those laws. Further than this, the report of such a commission, if it is to be held at all, would be infinitely less liable to error in a few months' time, when the coal trade has settled into its normal condition. As against the other proposal, that of Mr. Smith, in favor of a protective export duty, it is needless to urge all the maxims of free trade. These are enough to prove its futility even to one thoroughly impressed with the alarming nature of the present crisis. But supposing that none of the paralyzing effects of protection resulted from such a policy, there is one consideration that is sufficient to stamp it as useless both in the present and in the future. We export annually some thirteen million tons of coal; this forms only little more than one-tenth of our total annual output. Hence to blame our export trade for the present scarcity of coal is a great mistake. Certainly the amount exported is at the present moment increasing at a higher rate than the total amount produced; but this only points to danger ahead, and by no means accounts for present difficulties. The danger too, such as it is, will be averted by natural causes: the vast coal resources of America, India, and many parts of the Continent will soon begin to push English coal out of foreign markets, and we cannot expect our coal-owners to be such madly into a policy of exportation when they are able to maintain such high quotations at home."

COAL IN SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

The Manchester *Guardian* notes that the recent discovery of coal in Sutherlandshire bids fair to attract great attention. It has been known since the middle of the seventeenth century that coal existed in the county, and about the year 1811 attempts were made to get it, but after about 70,000 tons had been brought out, it was found that the undertaking was unremunerative, mainly, it is now known, from imperfect modes of mining, and the workings were closed. In July and August last, the Duke of Sutherland was prompted by the growing scarcity and dearness of coal to open again the old mines, and for this purpose engaged the services of a Shropshire engineer of experience. Even then it was the opinion of engineers who had inspected the property that the seam, if worked on the coline strata, and not carboniferous," would be inferior to that of South Wales or Staffordshire. But it is now found that the product of the Sutherland coalfield is of a very high quality indeed. In the middle oolite formation, at a point on the surface not far from His Grace's Sutherland Railway at Brora, the sinkings have developed coal four feet seven inches thick. Immediately under this seam there is a fine cannel coal seven feet thick, very rich in gas, and of great commercial value. Below this, again, there is a fine oil-producing shale. One of the first results of these discoveries will be that rubble will be erected and the peat bogs of the county will be got, disintegrated, and mixed with the oil, compressed with a little very fine slack, and converted into patent fuel for locomotive and similar purposes. The cannel in this seam is, we understand, of the kind known as "curly," and bears an exceedingly high value.

THE STOCK PANIC.

Reaction in Prices on the Exchange—A Better Feeling on the Street Yesterday.

The leading topic of conversation in Wall-street, yesterday was the sudden panic of the preceding day, in which the price of nearly every stock deals in upon the lists of the Exchange declined considerably. This was due in a large degree to the rumored financial embarrassment of Mr. A. B. Stockwell, President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and one of the heaviest stock operators in Wall-street. Other causes were at work, however, to bring about the panic, the high price of money which made it difficult for speculators to keep up their margins, being the most prominent. Were it not for the report of the failure of Mr. Stockwell, however, it is doubtful whether any panic would have happened. Yesterday morning the announcement was made in the Stock Exchange by an agent of H. W. Gray. Mr. Stockwell's broker, that if any parties were alarmed by the reports spread about Mr. Stockwell's financial condition, they could send in any contracts upon which balances were due by him and Mr. Gray would undertake to settle them at once. This announcement served to allay much of the uncertainty under which the street labored, and the market soon changed for the better, prices began to stiffen, and confidence was restored, money becoming temporarily easy. Mr. Stockwell during the day gave an authoritative denial to the rumor that he was embarrassed, and the "Bulls" grew somewhat jubilant. Late in the day it was rumored that Mr. Stockwell was assisted out of his alleged difficulties by a loan of $1,000,000, which Jay Gould volunteered to let him have, taking as collateral security Pacific Mail stock at 50. Besides this, Osborn & Chapin, Gould's brokers, loaned him $500,000 upon Panama Railroad stock, they assuming "hard-pan" to be at 90. The general opinion of the street in the afternoon seemed to be that Mr. Stockwell has only been temporarily embarrassed by the tightness of the money market, and will be out of difficulty in a few days, as soon as he realizes upon some of the heavy lines of stocks which he has been holding. Jay Gould did not appear upon the "street" at all yesterday, but remained at home, manipulating the market by means of his private telegraph. It was said that he took occasion in the panic of Tuesday to invest largely in the stocks which suffered such a heavy decline, and that the results might have been much more serious to the street had he not sustained the market by extensive purchases.

A Financier's Views of the Situation.

The present high price of gold, the weak state of exchange, and usurious rates at which money is lent, have occasioned much distress in financial circles. The "street" has been at a loss to account for the causes which led to this state of affairs. Some say that there are certain heavy firms "short" of stocks, and that a "look-up" of currency and gold has been resorted to by them to bring about the desired depression. To the casual observer this might seem a sufficient reason, but to those who are familiar with the power of any one operator, or any clique, it is evident that such a demoralization of the stock and money market must result from causes over which a clique have but little control. Mr. Rufus Hatch, from his position, as being one of the heaviest operators in the stock market, and basing his speculations on what he terms "natural causes," was deemed best able to offer an explanation. A TIMES reporter accordingly called upon Mr. Hatch yesterday and asked whether he would consent to give some of his views of the "situation." Mr. Hatch very frankly said that, in his well-known position as a speculator, any opinion or views which he might give would, by some, be ascribed to his wishing to advance or depress the price of gold, stocks, or securities; but that he was willing to give his opinion, leaving the public to judge for itself of the truth of his statements. The following conversation then ensued:

What is the cause of the present high price of gold and the unsettled condition of the money market; are they brought about by the efforts of cliques?

Mr. Hatch—The fact of it is, we have been accustomed ever since the war to add two and two so as to make five, seven, or nine. The time for this has passed. When the children know more than the teacher they leave school and go to work upon "their own hook." The people have received their education in finance by practical lessons which are not easily forgotten. At the beginning and during the war immense sums of money were needed to carry on hostile operations. We incurred an immense debt, and the war also lessened the productions of the country. The national bonds representing the debt were sold some in the United States, but the greater part in Germany. Investors bought these bonds as an investment, the gold would buy a great many of them. So buyers on the continent made not only interest on their bonds but a large profit on the principal as greenbacks approached the value of gold. When one person makes money somebody else must lose it, or, at least, pay it out. They made it over them and we looked it over from them. It was all right and fair, and I have no disposition to grumble; but the consequence is that we are working to pay interest to and support the people in Europe. The money for the bonds has been all received by us. We have nothing more to receive; all to disburse. We sell our cotton, grain, and manufactures to send over and turn into money, which might meet our present obligations. But our people are extravagant, our imports being twenty-five per cent. at least more than our exports. With that added to the interest account due to Europe, what is the consequence? If we do not export enough to pay for our own imports and our interest account due to Europe, we must make up the balance by sending over our gold. They use gold there. Last year at this time there were in the Treasury, in the banks, and distributed throughout the United States, $116,000,000 in gold. Now the total amount in the country is $64,000,000. You can prove this by the weekly reports of the banks and the Government statement. In one year we have reduced our stock of gold $47,000,000, over and above our production. It has been exported to pay our imports and interest. There is no need of a "corner" in gold, when there is hardly enough in the country to do the ordinary business of the Treasury and supply the merchants with enough to pay the duties on their imports. The price has gone up from natural causes. Parties who believe in an advance have bought gold, believing in the law of supply and demand. These are the facts about gold, as far as I am informed.

Our reporter at this point drew Mr. Hatch's attention to the report of a "look up" in currency.

In reference to this Mr. Hatch said: There are about $750,000,000 of irredeemable paper currency in the country, counting fractional currency, legal tenders, and national bank notes. It has been judged sufficient by Congress for our present and future needs. While this might suffice ten years ago, it is at present insufficient. Four years after the war the volume of currency was beyond prices of commodities; now the prices are beyond the volume of currency. We need more currency, or else prices must come down. The Government has canceled $45,000,000 of legal tender three per cent. certificates, and we have shipped the large quantity of gold which I spoke of, and stocks are ten to twenty per cent. higher. There has also been $500,000,000 of property destroyed by fire during the last eighteen months. Can you wonder then that money is now leading at high rates? If it were not needed in excess of the supply—the need being in consequence of gold speculation—it would be plenty and cheaper. Of course operators give the market a "squeeze" when they find it in such a condition, but there is no man, nor combination of men, who could accomplish any thing by a "look-up" unless aided by circumstances such as I have already mentioned.

Reporter—What effect upon the market will the negotiation of the new fives occasion?

Mr. Hatch—If the Brudinotte had succeeded in selling the $300,000,000 in England, Germany would have called on England for $240,000,000 in gold. A portion of this would have been adjusted by exchange, but the balance would have been called for in gold coin. In that case England would have called upon us for from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000 in gold coin to settle the accounts standing for goods which we have so extravagantly ordered and the interest account which is so rapidly increasing; saying nothing about nearly $100,000,000 sixty-day sterling bills which are being drawn here and loaned on stock collaterals like Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, and a thousand and one new railroad grant schemes, of which not one out of ten will pay their coupons any longer than they can sell bonds.

Speaking of the exchange business, Mr. Hatch said he approached the subject rather unwillingly, but there are a number of houses which are carrying from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000 of sterling credit sixty-day bills each, and the merchants who buy are purchasing the same without any security, only the eminent respectability of the drawer. Should any of these bills not be accepted and paid on the other side at maturity, thus exchange "cobble" house would tumble, and the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company in 1857, as compared with this, might be represented by a sixpence to a twenty-dollar gold piece. This confidential credit business is on the principle of a man who owes $100,000 and cannot pay interest or principal. He continues to give his note to pay the interest. Any man who has studied arithmetic as far as the rule of three can easily figure out where this kind of an anchoring will end.

The reporter asked: "Suppose foreign capitalists holding five-twenties will not exchange all of them for new fives, will they not buy largely of our railroad stocks and bonds?"

Mr. Hatch replied: "If they do they will have no trouble in procuring a good assortment to choose from, as New-York Central is about issuing $40,000,000; Erie, $10,000,000; Lake Shore, $6,000,000; Rock Island, $6,000,000; Milwaukee and St. Paul, $4,000,000; Michigan Central, $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, to say nothing about the Northern Pacific and land grant bonds, of which a few are still offered. If they are not satisfied with this assortment, they can buy the Pennsylvania Central paper, which is now offered at from ten per cent. to twelve per cent. discount, without buyers. The truth is, that every foreign banking-house has made about as many investments as it cares to of this kind."

In regard to the report about Commodore Vanderbilt obtaining control of Western Union, Mr. Hatch said, laughing, "I know that he is in, for I saw a man who told me so. He said that Vanderbilt held 5,300 shares, and I know positively that I have 700 shares. That makes 6,000 shares between us. I took hold mine on a margin either. I bought them right out, and intend to hold on to them, though I believe that should Commodore Vanderbilt be elected President of Western Union, it would be one of the best properties in the United States."

To a question whether Jay Gould was short of Western Union, Mr. Hatch said: "I don't keep Jay Gould's books, and I don't think he would employ me if I should apply for the situation. But I think he is short of both Western Union and gold. He keeps up-town all the time now. He always does that when he feels blue."

THE RING TRIALS.

Summary of the New Indictments Against Tweed, Connolly, Woodward, and Ingersoll.

Below will be found a synopsis of the fifteen indictments recently found by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury against Tweed, Connolly, Woodward, and Ingersoll. It will be seen that in every one of these Tweed is jointly indicted with one or the other of the three last named, and that the charges are the same, and based on the same evidence as the charges in the old indictments which were found last year by the General Sessions Grand Jury. These new findings, therefore, differ from the old indictments only as to form. What is commonly known as "the Ingersoll" has been divided into seven joint indictments against Tweed and Connolly for misdemeanor.

There are three indictments against Ingersoll and Tweed charging them with forgery in the third degree. The first alleges that Ingersoll, on the 7th of May, 1870, having in his possession a warrant for $36,114 06, payable to C. D. Bollar & Co., at the Broadway Bank, drawn on the County Treasury, for furniture for the new Court-house, did forge the indorsement of Bollar & Co. on said warrant, with intent to defraud, &c. Tweed is charged with inciting and procuring Ingersoll to commit the forgery. The second count charges the defendants with having published the forged warrant, knowing it to be such. The second indictment charges that Ingersoll on the same date had in his possession a similar warrant on the County Treasurer for $39,960 17, payable to Bollar & Co., for furniture for the new Court-house, and that he forged the indorsement of Bollar & Co., with intention to defraud the County, &c. Tweed is charged with inciting and procuring the commission of the above felony. The second count is merely a repetition of the first in effect. The third indictment charges Ingersoll and Tweed with having forged the indorsement of Bollar & Co. on a County warrant, dated May 13, 1870, for $69,370 in the same manner as set forth in the preceding indictments.

There are three indictments against Albert A. Woodward and William M. Tweed, charging them with forgery in the third degree. The first indictment charges that Woodward, on the 24th of June, 1870, had in his possession a warrant drawn on the County Treasury for $12,422 16, payable to J. McBride Davidson & Co. or order, for safes furnished in County Courts and offices; that Woodward forged the indorsement of Davidson & Co. on said warrant, and that Tweed incited, &c., Woodward to commit the forgery. The second count charges that Woodward uttered said warrant, knowing it to be forged. The second indictment charges that Woodward, on the 30th of May, 1870, had in his possession a warrant drawn on the County Treasury for $68,515 70, payable to J. McBride Davidson & Co., or order; that Woodward forged the indorsement of Davidson & Co. on the back of the warrant, and that Tweed incited Woodward to commit the forgery. The second count charges Woodward with having published the warrant. The third indictment charges that Woodward, on the 27th of June, 1870, had in his possession a warrant on the County Treasurer, (No. 9,294,) payable to Davidson & Co. for the amount of $63,675 57 for safes furnished to the County Courts and offices, and that he forged the indorsement of Davidson & Co., with intention to injure and defraud the County, &c. Tweed is charged with inciting, counseling, procuring and commanding the forgery. The second count is, in fact, a repetition of the first.

There are seven indictments against Tweed and Connolly, charging them with misdemeanor. These seven are all in the form of the old "book" indictments, each one containing four counts, the first charging that Richard B. Connolly and Wm. M. Tweed were bound to audit a certain bill, and failed to do so, from which damage arose, the second charging upon the same bill that it was false, fictitious, and fraudulent; that Connolly and Tweed knew it, that they were bound to examine it, and, instead of examining it, they certified that they had examined it. The third on the same bill, averring that the claim was a fraudulent one, and known to be such, and that they knowingly certified its correctness. The fourth, which is called the common-law count, charging that Tweed and Connolly, for the purpose of procuring the payments of the fraudulent claim did "knowingly, wickedly, unlawfully, and corruptly so use the powers conferred upon them by said act as to cause and procure the payment of said false and fraudulent claim."

Each of the first six separate indictments with their four counts each, are based on a single claim, the first one is one of Ingersoll & Co., dated May 30, 1870, for $69,218 52, for which the voucher is lost. The second one is on a warrant drawn on the 10th of June, 1870, in favor of C. D. Bollar & Co. for $67,487 21. The third is on a warrant dated June 24, 1870, in favor of J. McBride Davidson & Co. for $12,422 16, the voucher being lost. The fourth is on a warrant dated June 24, 1870, to the same parties, for $12,317 77, for which the voucher is lost. The fifth one is on a warrant dated May 30, 1870, to the same parties, for $68,515 70. The sixth one is on a warrant to the same parties, dated June 30, 1870, for $66,498 80. The seventh indictment of this class assembles four different claims, each having its four counts, so that in all there are sixteen counts. The first one is a warrant to C. D. Bollar & Co., dated May 7, 1870, for $69,360 17; the second one is on a warrant of the same date, to the same parties, for $36,114 06; the third is on one to J. A. Smith for $36,063 80, and the last to Geo. S. Miller, dated May 7, 1870, for $42,128 47. The vouchers in all these cases have been lost. These are not the same bills on which the "book" indictment was founded.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

Text of the Bill for Suppressing the Trade.

The following is the text of the act now before Congress for the suppression of the trade in, and circulation of, obscene literature, and articles of immoral use:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That whoever, within the District of Columbia, or either of the Territories, or other places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall sell, or offer to sell, or shall give away, or offer to give away, or shall have in his or her possession with intent to sell or give away, any obscene or indecent book, pamphlet, paper, advertisement, drawing, lithograph, engraving, woodcut, daguerreotype, photograph, stereoscopic picture, model, or instrument, or other article of indecent or immoral nature, or any article or medicine for the prevention of conception, or for causing abortion, except on prescription of a physician in good standing, given in good faith, or shall advertise the same for sale, or shall write or print, or cause to be written or printed, any card, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind stating when, where, how, or of whom, or by what means, any of the said obscene or indecent articles, or those hereinafore mentioned, can be purchased or obtained, or shall manufacture, draw, or print any of the articles aforesaid, or shall print any such article, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned at hard labor in the Penitentiary for not less than six months nor more than five years for each offense, and fined not less than $100 nor more than $2,000, with costs of court.

SEC. 2. That section 148 of the act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-Office Department, approved June 8, 1872, be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 148. That no obscene, lewd, or lascivious book, pamphlet, picture, paper, print, or other publication, of an indecent character, or any circular respecting the sale, lending, gift, or procuring of abortion, or any article or thing intended or adapted for any indecent or immoral use or nature, nor representation tending to the corruption of youth, nor any written or printed card, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement or notice of any kind giving information directly or indirectly where, or how, or of whom, or by what means either of the things before mentioned may be obtained or made, nor any letter upon the envelope of which, or postal card upon which, scurrilous epithets may have been written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, shall be carried in the mail; and any person who shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivery, any of the hereinbefore-mentioned articles or things, or any notice, paper containing any open or covert advertisement relating to the aforesaid articles or things, or any person who, in pursuance of any plan or scheme for disposing of any of the hereinbefore-mentioned articles or things, shall take or cause to be taken from the mail any letter or package, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall, for every offense, be fined not less than $100 nor more than $5,000, with the costs of court, or imprisoned at hard labor not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both, at the discretion of the Judges.

SEC. 3. That all persons are prohibited from importing into the United States, from any foreign country, any of the hereinbefore-mentioned articles in this act, except the drugs therein mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes before mentioned, under a penalty of $1,000 for each importation; and all such prohibited articles in the course of importation shall be seized by the Collector of Customs, and condemned and destroyed.

SEC. 4. That whoever, being an officer, agent, or employe of the Government of the United States, shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall, for every offense, be punished as provided in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 5. That any judge or commissioner in and for the United States, before whom complaint of any violation of this act shall be made, supported by oath or affirmation founded on knowledge or belief, shall issue a warrant directed to the marshal, or any deputy marshal, authorizing him to enter the house, shop, or place named in such complaint, and to search for, seize, and take possession of any such obscene or indecent books, papers, articles, or things, and to make due and immediate report thereof to the next attorney of said district; and upon conviction of any person for any offense hereinbefore provided, such articles or things shall be destroyed, under an order of the court before which such persons shall be convicted, and the proceedings relating to the act of such destruction shall be entered on the records of such court.

German Republican Delegation to Washington.

The following delegation of the German Republican Central Committee will proceed to Washington to assist at the inauguration of the President: Frederick Schwedler, Otto Meyer, John Bremer, Aug. Schaffel, Raphael Weil, Dr. Louis Stein, A. Steinmueller, Peter Kehr, Frederick Klein, Jacob Appel, John Bayer, A. Dellland, J. J. Pollock, Dr. Bernhard, Phil. Schwarz, Louis Jacobs, Dr. Louis Neumann, H. Cantor, Judge Dittenhoefer, and Louis Schraidt.

Brooklyn Mortality.

One hundred and eighty-three deaths occurred in Brooklyn during the week ending Feb. 22, being two less than the week previous, and thirty-two less than the corresponding week last year. Among the principal causes were: Consumption, 25; pneumonia, 21; disease of the brain, 19; remittent fever, 15; croup, 11; marasmus, 10; convulsions, 10. There were four deaths from small-pox, being three more than the week previous, and twenty-three less than the corresponding week last year.

Rutgers College.

The students of Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick, N. J., will soon take their usual Spring vacation, previous to the formal closing exercises in June. The Sophomore Class had an exhibition on Monday, the 24th, at which there was a prize contest for a gold and silver medal, which were respectively won by Messrs. Salisbury, of Catskill, N. Y., and Andrews, of Greenbush, N. Y. In a few days another contest will take place for a second prize. The new Suydam Hall will shortly be completed, and the museum is to be placed in the new Geological Hall. The collection is the largest in the State, and comprises over 5,000 specimens of animals, birds, shells, corals, insects, fossils, minerals, rocks, ores, coins, and antiquities. Among others are shells, both land and aquatic, (fresh and salt water,) from Japan and the East Indies, Africa, South America, and the West Indies—the gift of Rear-Admiral Rogers and Hon. H. E. Prayn, of Albany, ex-Minister to Japan; a mastodon skeleton, from Salem County, N. J.; the most extensive collection of zinc ores in the country. The museum also possesses what is called "The Lang Collection," bought for $10,000 from Dr. Lang, of Kinderhook, N. Y. It contains coins, minerals, and geological curiosities of all sorts. In the Autumn the whole museum will be spread out before the public in the Geological Hall.

THE HASTINGS DISASTER.

Commencement of the Second Inquest—Railroad Patients Treated in St. John's Hospital.

The investigation touching the death of Charles E. Cummings, the conductor of the Poughkeepsie express, who died last Monday at St. John's Hospital, from the effects of injuries received at the time of the collision which occurred at Hastings, on the Hudson River Railroad, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., was commenced yesterday in the old Manor House, Yonkers, by Coroner W. H. Meeks and a full jury. The court-room was filled to its utmost capacity with citizens and railroad employes, anxious to watch the proceedings. Mr. William Romer appeared to watch the case for Regan, the engineer of the caboose-train, and Ralph E. Prime for the citizens of Yonkers.

Patrick F. Larkin, the switch-man stationed at the crossing below the depot and close by the old depot, the scene of the collision, was the first witness examined. The only new testimony given by him was that he saw the engineer of the caboose-train, John Regan, sitting on his seat with his arms crossed at the time he passed the signal. He was cross-examined at some length by several of the jury, but he maintained his former statement that his signal was set red, for danger.

Daniel Fitzgerald, the signal-man at the archway a mile below the old depot, was next sworn. His testimony, already published, was, as before, confirmatory of that given by Larkin.

Mathew Horton, Daniel Cronin, and Mart

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 U. P. Inc....b3. 77	200 Pacific Mail.... 60¼
300 West. Union.... 87½	200 do.... 60¼
do.... 87½	500 do....c. 59¾
do....c. 87	1200 do.... 59¾
do.... 86¾	200 C., C. & I. C.... 40
do....c. 87	400 do.... 39¾
do.... 87	100 do.... 39¾
do.... 87¼	100 do.... 39
do.... 87⅜	600 do....c. 38¾
do....c. 87¼	100 do.... 39
do....c. 87¼	100 do....c. 39¾
do.... 87⅜	300 do.... 39¾
do.... 87⅜	100 do.... 39¾
do....c. 87¼	100 do....c. 39¾
do.... 87⅜	100 do.... 39¾
do.... 87¼	100 Lake Shore.... 92¼
do.... 87⅜	500 do.... 92
do.... 88	500 do.... 91⅞
do.... 88¼	500 do....c. 92
do....c. 88	2000 do.... 92
do.... 87⅞	90 do.... 92⅜
do.... 88	300 do.... 92⅜
do.... 87¾	1000 do.... 92¼
do.... 87¾	500 do.... 92¼
do.... 87¾	500 do....c. 91¾
do.... 88	300 do....c. 91⅞
do.... 88	300 do.... 91¾
do.... 88¼	100 do.... 92
do.... 88⅛	1500 do.... 92
do.... 88	1200 do.... 92½
do.... 88⅜	300 Rock Island....c. 112¾
do.... 88⅜	400 do.... 113
do....c. 88⅜	600 do....c. 112¾
do.... 88	1000 do.... 112½
do....c. 88⅜	100 do....c. 112¾
do....c. 87½	100 do.... 113
do.... 87½	1600 do.... 113
do....c. 87¼	200 do.... 113
do.... 87⅜	200 do.... 112¾
N. Y. C. & Hud.... 102	100 Erie Railroad.... 64¾
do.... 102	100 do....c. 64¾
do....c. 102	200 do.... 65
do....b60. 104	800 do.... 65¾
do.... 102½	200 do.... 64¾
do.... 102¾	500 do.... 64¾
do.... 102⅜	900 do.... 64¾
do.... 102⅜	1000 Union Pac.... 34¾
do.... 102⅜	500 do.... 34¾
do....b3. 102⅜	800 do.... 34¾
do....c. 102⅜	200 do.... 34¼
do....c. 102⅜	700 do....c. 34¾
do.... 102⅜	400 do.... 34¾
do.... 102	300 do.... 34¾
do.... 101⅞	100 do.... 35
do.... 101¾	500 do.... 34¾
do....c. 102	600 do.... 34¾
do.... 102	500 do.... 34¾
do.... 101⅞	300 do.... 34¾
200 Marietta 1st Pref. 20	300 do.... 34¾
Pacific Mail....c. 62	100 do.... 34¾
do.... 61¾	300 do.... 34¾
do.... 61	100 do.... 34¾
do.... 60¾	100 St. Paul Pref.... 73½
do....c. 60	100 B., H. & Erie.... 9¾
do.... 60¾	3600 do.... 9
do....c. 60¾	200 At. & Pac. Pref.... 26
do....c. 60	100 Ohio & Miss....c. 44¾
do.... 60¼	600 do.... 45
do.... 60¾	800 do.... 45¼
do.... 61	100 do.... 45¼
do.... 61¼	1300 do....c. 45
do.... 61¾	400 do.... 45¾
do.... 61¾	500 do.... 45¾
do.... 61½	1100 do.... 45
do.... 61½	200 do.... 44¾
do.... 61¾	200 do.... 44¾
do.... 61¼	500 do.... 44¾
do.... 61⅜	100 do.... 44¾
do....s3. 61	500 do.... 44¾
do.... 61	200 do.... 45
do.... 60¾	200 Tol. & Wabash.... 73
do....c. 60⅜	500 do.... 73¾
200 do.... 60¼	500 do.... 73
200 do....c. 60	200 do.... 72¾
do....c. 60¾	1000 Panama.... 100
do....b3. 60⅜	200 do....c. 102

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..116	$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..116⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....small..114⅜	12,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67, bet. call....114⅜

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, old... 80¾	1100 N.Y.C.&H.R b.c. 101⅜
21,000 do.... 80¾	500 do.... 101¾
20,000 Tenn. 6s, new.... 80¾	1000 do.... 101⅜
5,000 do....s5. 80½	500 do.... 101¾
5,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 20¾	700 do.... 102
	300 do....c. 102⅜
7,000 Bklyn 6s, P. L....	100 Harlem....b. c. 128
N. Y. C. 6s, '87... 92¾	100 Panama R....
N. Y. C. 7s, '76..102	100 do....
Erie 5th.... 94½	100 do..bet. call. 102⅜
C. P. & Ash. c.... 97⅜	200 do.... 102¼
Cen. Pa. G. Bds. 104	200 do.... 101
U. Pacific 1st... 86¾	100 C.C. & I.C.b.c.b3. 39¾
Un. Pa. 7s, L. G. 77¾	100 do.... 39¾
U. Pa. 10s, In.... 76¾	100 do.... 39¾
do.... 76¾	60 L. S. & Mich. So. 92
do.... 76¼	500 do..bet. call. 91¾
Alt. & T. H. 1st... 100	600 do.... 91¾
A. & T.H.2d,Pf. 90	900 do....c. 91½
Long Dock Bs.... 95¾	300 do.... 91¾
H.&St.Jo.Cen.... 104¾	200 do.... 91¾
Tol. & Wab. 2d... 86½	300 do.... 91¾
C.&R.I.&P.7s..c. 102	500 do....c. 91¾
P., F.W.&C.1st. 104	200 do.... 91⅜
S.L.& I.Mt. 1st.. 95	200 do.... 91⅜
C., C. & I. C.1d. 73½	500 do.... 91¾
200 W.U.T. ...b.c.c. 100	1000 do.... 91¾
N.J.C.1st, n..b3. 102¾	200 do.... 91¾
5 Cen. Nat. Bank.... 98	1200 do.... 91
7 Del. & Hud. Can.. 121	100 do.... 91⅞
Con. Coal.... 50⅜	100 do.... 91⅞
do.... 51	100 do.... 91⅜
Mar. L. & M..b. c. 16¼	100 do.... 91⅜
Mariposa Pref.... 1¾	1400 do.... 91⅜
Canton Co.... 101	100 do.... 91⅜
West. U. Tel. b. c. 87¾	200 Erie Railroad.... 64¾
do....c. 87¾	300 do..bet. call. 64¾
do.... 87½	900 do.... 64¾
do.... 87¼	100 do.... 64⅜
do.... 87¾	300 do.... 64¾
do.... 87⅜	700 do.... 64¾
do.... 86⅜	1300 Un. Pacific..b. c. 34¾
do.... 86⅜	500 do.... 34¾
do.... 86⅜	1700 do.... 34¾
do.... 86⅜	100 do.... 34¾
do.... 86¾	200 Clev. & Pitts g'd.. 88
do....s3. 86⅜	100 Pacific of Mo.... 53
do.... 87½	200 Chi. & R. I....b.c. 112¼
do.... 87¼	200 do....b60. 112¼
do.... 87	200 do.... 112½
do....c. 86⅜	300 do.... 113
U. States Ex.... 71	100 B., H. & E....b. c. 8¾
do.... 70	200 do....s3. 8¾
do..bet. call. 71	300 do.... 9
do.... 71¾	300 do.... 8¾
N. J. Central.... 102¾	400 do.... 8¾
do..bet. call 102¾	300 do.... 8¾
do.... 102	200 M. & St. Paul.... 53
Pacific Mail.... 59¾	100 do.... 53
do.... 59¾	100 do....b. c. c. 52¾
do.... 59¾	200 do.... 52½
do.... 59¾	300 do.... 52½
do..bet. call. 59¾	200 do.... 52¾
do.... 59¾	400 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 72¾
1100 do.... 59¾	100 do.... 72¾
do.... 59½	800 H. & St. Jo....b. c. 43¾
do.... 59¾	300 do.... 44
do....c. 59¾	100 do.... 42¾
do.... 59⅝	100 do.... 42¾
do.... 59½	200 Del., Lack. & W.. 100¾
do.... 59⅝	200 do.... 101
do.... 59½	100 do..bet. call. 101
do.... 59¾	50 Chicago & Alton.. 110
700 do....c. 59	200 A. & Pa. Pf...b. c. 25
do.... 58⅞	100 Ohio & Miss. B. c. 44¾
do....c. 58¾	2300 do..bet. call. 44¾
do.... 58⅝	1500 do.... 44⅞
do.... 58¾	30 American Ex.... 60¾
do....c. 58	100 do..bet. call. 60

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.116⅜	$5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.... 114⅞
2,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.114⅜	25,000 do.... 114⅞
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..116¾	10,000 do.... 114⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..116⅜	15,000 do.... 114⅞
20,000 U. S. 10-40 C....114⅜	5,000 U. S. 5s, C. '81....113⅞
1,000 do.... 114⅜	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

100 Western Union.... 87	100 Maryland Coal.... 22
do.... 87¾	400 Erie Railroad.... 64¾
do.... 87	700 do.... 64¾
do.... 86⅞	500 do.... 64¾
do.... 86⅞	600 do.... 64⅞
do.... 88⅜	300 Panama.... 100
do.... 88⅜	200 do.... 100¾
do.... 88⅜	100 do.... 100⅞
do.... 88⅜	100 do.... 100¾
do.... 88	200 do.... 100¾
700 do.... 87⅞	200 Harlem.... 127⅞
do.... 87⅞	100 Lake Shore....c. 91¾
do.... 87⅜	100 do.... 91¾
do.... 87⅜	600 do.... 91¾
do.... 87½	500 do....b30. 92
1100 do.... 87⅜	500 do.... 92
do.... 87⅜	100 do.... 92¾
do.... 87⅜	1300 do.... 92
do.... 87⅜	500 do....c. 91⅞
do.... 87⅜	1900 do.... 92
do.... 87⅜	100 do.... 91⅞
1100 do.... 87⅜	900 do....c. 91⅞
do....c. 87	1300 do.... 92
do.... 87⅜	200 do.... 92¼
do.... 87⅜	800 do.... 92¼
do.... 87⅜	800 do.... 92¼
do.... 87⅜	1500 do.... 92¼
do.... 87⅜	400 Union Pacific.... 34¾
do.... 87⅜	100 do.... 34¾
do.... 87⅜	600 do.... 34¾
At. & Pac. P.... 26	200 Del., Lack. & W'n. 101
Pacific Mail.... 58¾	100 Tol. & Wab....b3. 72⅞
do.... 58¾	100 do....c. 72¾
do.... 58⅝	100 do.... 72⅞
do.... 58¼	500 do.... 73
do....c. 58⅛	500 do.... 72⅞
do....c. 58⅛	200 Bos., H. & Erie.... 8¾
do.... 58¾	100 do.... 8¾
do.... 58⅝	2900 do.... 8¾
do.... 58¾	100 do.... 8⅝
do.... 59	100 do.... 8
do....c. 59¼	1500 do.... 8¾
do.... 59¾	100 do.... 8¾
do.... 59¾	500 do....c. 8¾
do.... 59¾	300 do.... 8¾
do.... 59¾	600 do....s3. 8¾
do.... 59¾	1200 do.... 8¾
do.... 59¾	100 do.... 8¾
do.... 59¾	200 do....s3. 8¾
do.... 59¾	300 do.... 8¾
do.... 60	200 do.... 8¾
do.... 60¼	100 do.... 8¾
do.... 60	100 do.... 8¾
do.... 60	100 do.... 8¾
do.... 60¼	200 do.... 8¾
do.... 60¼	300 do.... 8¾
do.... 60¼	700 St. Paul.... 52¾
do.... 60¾	100 do.... 52¾
do.... 60¾	300 Ohio & Miss.... 44¾
do.... 60¾	500 do.... 44¾
do.... 60¾	500 do.... 44¾
do.... 60⅝	800 do.... 44¾
do....c. 60¾	300 do.... 44¾
do.... 60¾	400 do.... 44¾
do.... 60⅝	1000 do.... 45
do.... 60⅝	700 do.... 45¼
do.... 60⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 43¾
do.... 61	100 C., C. & I. C.... 39
do.... 60¾	100 do.... 38¾
do.... 60⅝	100 do.... 38¾
do....c. 60⅝	100 do....c. 39¾
do.... 60⅝	100 do.... 39
do.... 60⅝	500 do.... 39
do.... 60⅜	500 do.... 39¾
do.... 60½	300 do.... 39¾
do.... 60¾	100 do.... 39¾
do.... 61	100 N. Y. C. & Hud.c. 101⅜
do.... 60	100 do.... 101⅜
do....c. 59¾	100 do.... 101⅜
do.... 59¾	100 do.... 101⅜
do.... 60	100 do.... 101⅜
do.... 59¾	500 do.... 101⅜
do.... 59¾	600 do.... 102
do.... 59¾	1600 do.... 101⅜
200 do.... 59¾	100 do....c. 102⅜

100 Pacific Mail....c. 59¾	1200 N. Y. C. & Hud.c. 102⅜
100 do.... 59¾	100 do.... 102
300 do.... 59¾	300 do.... 102¾
500 do.... 59¾	1100 Rock Island.... 112⅞
200 do....b60. 61	100 do.... 113
200 do.... 59¾	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 80	200 Wes. Un. T. b. c. c. 87¾
10,000 do....b30. 81	100 do.... 87¾
6,000 do.... 80¾	100 do.... 87⅜
1,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax. 15	100 do.... 87⅜
5,000 Missouri 6s.... 94¾	400 do.... 87⅜
10,000 do.... 94	2400 do.... 87⅜
6,000 Mo 6s, H.&S.J.is 91¾	2200 do.... 88
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.. 104	100 do....c. 87⅜
2,000 Un. Pacific 1st... 86¾	500 Mar. L. & M. b. c. 16
4,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L.G. 77½	100 Erie R....b. c. c. 64¾
10,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc. 76¾	200 Erie R. Pref.... 78
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 95¾	200 Harlem Railroad. 128
100 Maryland Coal Co. 23¾	10 L. Shore & M. So. 93
100 Pacific Mail....c. 59¾	600 do....b. c. 92¾
700 do.... 59¾	500 do.... 92⅜
100 do.... 59¾	600 do.... 92¾
100 do.... 59¾	900 do.... 92¾
100 do.... 59¾	300 do....c. 92⅜
100 do....b. c. 59¾	100 Panama R..b. c. c. 100⅜
1900 do....c. 59¾	100 do....c. 100⅜
200 do....c. 59¾	200 do.... 101
200 do.... 59¾	300 Un. Pac. R....b. c. 34⅜
200 do.... 60	100 do....b3. 34¾
200 do.... 60¼	1000 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 81
200 do.... 60¾	100 Chi. & N.W.Pf.b.c. 89¾
300 do.... 60¾	143 C. C., C. & Ind. R. 91
200 do.... 60¾	100 N. J. Central R.... 103
100 do.... 60¾	100 do.... 103⅜
200 do.... 60¾	100 do....
500 do.... 60⅜	100 Chi. & R. Is..b. c. 113
200 do....c. 59⅝	300 Del., Lack. & W.. 101⅛
600 do.... 59⅝	100 do.... 101⅜
500 do.... 60	600 Mil. & S. Paul.b. c. 52¾
800 do.... 60¾	400 Chi. & Alton R.... 110
200 do.... 60⅜	5 do.... 110⅜
400 do.... 60¼	100 Bos., H. & E.b.c.b3. 8¾
400 do.... 60	100 do.... 8¾
100 Consol. Coal of Md. 51¾	200 Tol., Wab. & W.b.c. 73
100 do....b. c. 51¾	400 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 45¾
100 U. S. Express.... 72	200 do....c. 45¾
100 N.Y.C.& Hud.b.c. 102⅞	50 Morris & Essex.... 91¾
2200 do.... 102¾	195 do.... 91⅝
100 do.... 102⅝	200 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 25

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

300 Western Union.... 88¾	500 Erie Railroad.... 64¾
100 do.... 88⅜	1800 do.... 65
300 do.... 88⅜	800 do.... 65⅜
500 do.... 88½	1600 do.... 65⅜
100 do.... 88⅜	300 do.... 65⅜
800 do.... 88	100 do....b3. 65⅜
800 do....c. 87⅞	200 do.... 65⅜
900 do.... 87¾	2500 do.... 65⅜
1600 do.... 87¾	300 do.... 65⅜
700 do.... 87¾	600 do.... 65⅜
100 do....b60. 89⅜	2400 do.... 65⅜
700 do.... 88	200 Consolidated Coal. 51⅜
100 do.... 88⅜	30 do.... 52
400 do.... 88⅜	1300 Harlem R....b30. 130
1000 do.... 88⅜	200 do.... 127¾
1800 do.... 88⅜	500 do....b60. 130
1000 do.... 88⅜	100 do....b3. 129¾
800 do.... 88⅜	300 do....b3. 130
600 do.... 88⅜	1800 Lake Shore R.... 92¾
2000 do.... 88⅜	300 do....c. 92¾
1000 do....b3. 89	300 do.... 92¾
100 do.... 88⅜	500 do.... 92¾
400 do.... 88⅜	300 do.... 92¾
300 do.... 88⅜	700 do.... 92⅜
800 do.... 88⅜	500 do....s3. 92¾
2200 do.... 89	700 do.... 92⅜
200 do.... 89⅛	1400 do.... 92⅜
200 do.... 89⅛	1800 do.... 93
1500 do.... 89⅜	300 do....s3. 93
300 do.... 89⅜	300 do.... 93
100 do.... 89⅜	250 do.... 93⅜
800 do.... 89⅜	300 do.... 92⅞
1800 do.... 89⅜	100 do.... 92¾
100 do.... 89	100 St. Paul R.... 52¾
200 do.... 89⅛	200 do.... 52⅜
100 do.... 89⅜	300 do.... 52¾
1600 do.... 89⅜	100 Panama R....c. 100⅜
300 do.... 89⅜	100 do.... 101
300 do....b3. 89⅜	100 do.... 102¾
800 do.... 89⅜	100 do.... 104¾
800 do.... 89⅜	100 do.... 107¾
700 do.... 89⅜	100 do.... 108
1100 do....s3. 89⅜	100 do.... 109
500 N. Y. C. & Hud... 102⅜	100 do.... 110
300 do.... 102½	200 do.... 108
800 do.... 102¾	100 do.... 107¾
800 do.... 102⅜	400 Union Pacific R... 34¾
800 do.... 102⅜	1500 do.... 34¾
300 do.... 102⅝	900 do....b3. 34¾
100 do.... 102⅜	100 do.... 34¾
2700 do.... 102⅜	1500 do.... 34¾
900 do.... 102⅜	500 North-western R.. 81¾
100 do.... 103	100 do.... 81¾
1000 do.... 102⅞	100 Atlantic & Pac. Pf. 26
1300 Pacific Mail.... 61	400 Rock Island R.... 112⅞
100 do....c. 60⅜	200 do.... 113
100 do.... 60⅜	100 do.... 113¾
200 do....c. 60⅜	100 do.... 113⅜
200 do.... 60⅜	100 do.... 113⅜
100 do.... 60⅜	300 Del., Lack. & W.. 101¾
300 do.... 60⅜	100 do.... 101¾
300 do.... 60⅜	200 do.... 101¾
300 do.... 60⅜	100 do.... 101⅜
1200 do.... 61	300 Toledo & Wab.... 73⅜
300 do.... 61¾	100 do.... 73
100 do.... 61¾	100 do....b3. 73¾
300 do.... 61¾	200 do.... 73⅜
300 do.... 62	1300 do.... 73⅜
400 do.... 62	200 do....s3. 73⅜
100 do.... 62¼	600 Boston, H. & Erie. 8¾
200 do.... 62⅜	300 do.... 8¾
600 do.... 62¼	300 do....b3. 8¾
200 do.... 62⅜	500 do....b3. 8¾
300 do.... 62⅜	800 do.... 8¾
400 do.... 62	1200 do.... 8¾
100 do.... 62	400 Ohio & Miss. R.... 45¾
100 do.... 62⅜	100 do.... 45¾
300 do.... 62⅜	400 do....b3. 45¾
500 do.... 62⅜	600 do.... 45¾
500 do.... 62⅜	1300 do.... 45¾
900 do.... 62¼	100 do.... 45¾
500 do.... 62¼	100 do....b3. 45¾
1400 do.... 62¼	200 do.... 45¾
100 do.... 62¼	100 Han. & St. Jo. R.. 45¾
800 do.... 62	1400 do.... 45¾
300 do.... 61¾	700 do.... 45¾
200 do.... 61¾	300 do....b3. 45¾
do.... 61⅜	300 C., C. & I. C. R..c. 39¾
do.... 61⅜	600 do.... 40
do.... 61⅜	200 do.... 40
5000 Un. Pacific Inc.. 76¾	100 do....b3. 40¾
400 North-western Pf. 89¾	200 do.... 40¾
100 do.... 89⅜	1600 do.... 40¾
100 do.... 89⅜	100 Pacific R. of Mo.... 50⅜

THURSDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.

The panic of last night in the Share speculation at the Stock Exchange was partially stayed this morning. The market, with the exception of Pacific Mail, the salient point in yesterday's decline, opened with comparative steadiness, and the prices, as a rule, were somewhat better than the latest sales of Tuesday night. It may be that this steadier feeling was due, in a considerable measure, to the non-confirmation of the failure of Mr. Stockwell on Pacific Mail, but in any event the general market was held firm, at a cost of an eighth of one ₱ cent. a day, and the report is that the Pacific Mail difficulty has been tided over by the advance of a million or a million and a half of dollars to the Brokers of Mr. Stockwell, to enable them to clear their contracts for the day without default or compromise. There seems to be very little doubt that Mr. Stockwell has lost a large share of his wealth, and the most, if not the whole, of his *prestige* as a great operator in Wall-street in his own and other Stocks. But he is congratulated to-day that he has *not* failed. It is not too much to add, however, that grave doubts are entertained on the Street as to the course of prices for Pacific Mail Stock, because of the recent heavy losses by the Company of steam-ship property by wreckage and fire and the resulting consequences of providing new and costly steamers, and of extra expenses, in the meantime, of keeping up the connections of business between New-York and San Francisco and San Francisco and China and Japan.

There was no let up in the terms for Money to carry over Stocks among the Brokers to-day, but much less difficulty in making loans than the panic of last night on the Stock Exchange foreshadowed. The Money-lenders were out in full force on the Exchange and at the Street corners, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., as ready for a *shave* as on yesterday or the day before.

The Gold market was less firm than yesterday at 114⅜@114¼ ₱ cent., and Exchange on London weak at 108⅝@108⅜ ₱ cent., Cash sales. The *Bull* speculators in Gold had to pay 7 ₱ cent. Interest for carrying over their balances.

The Public Funds were steady, but barely so because of the dearness of Money and the weakness in Gold and Exchange. The Southern State Bonds and the Railroad Bonds were quiet in prices, without much movement at the Exchange Board.

The Treasury sold $1,500,000 Gold at noon to-day at 114.52 to 114.77 ₱ cent. The whole amount bid for was $3,975,000, at 114.01 to 114.77 ₱ cent.

At the Stock Exchange, the business on the Share list was very large in amount, and most of it, in the forenoon, under considerable excitement, owing to the doubts felt as to the probable status of Mr. Stockwell on the Pacific Mail engagements falling due to-day. With all these doubts operating against the general speculation, the prices on such Stocks as Lake Shore, New-York Central, Western Telegraph, Erie, &c., were well sustained through the First Board sales, and later in the day, when it was known there would be no failure on Pacific Mail, the market assumed a decidedly firm look, and finally, at 4 o'clock P. M., left off as follows, as compared with Wednesday night:

Closing Quotations—Feb. 27.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	114	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	116⅜	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	116⅜	116⅜
American Gold	114⅜	114⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101½	102½
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅞	113½
Pacific Mail	62	61⅞
St. Paul Preferred	74	73⅞
St. Paul Common	52¾	53⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅜	45½
Western Union Telegraph	87½	89⅛
Erie	64⅞	65⅛
Union Pacific	33⅞	34⅞
Lake Shore	91¼	92⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	40	40¾
Toledo and Wabash	72½	73½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	46	45½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1873.

Gold receipts	$969,645 23
Gold payments	535,396 45
Gold balance	35,942,377 28
Currency receipts	416,274 00
Currency payments	1,103,812 50
Currency balance	21,674,163 12
Customs	574,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81....116⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....114⅜
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81....118⅜	5-20 reg., '67....114⅜
5-20 reg., '62....115⅜	5-20 coup., '67....116⅜
5-20 coup., '62....115⅜	5-20 reg., '68....114⅜
5-20 reg., '64....115⅜	5-20 coup., '68....116⅜
5-20 coup., '64....115⅜	10-40 reg....111⅜
5-20 reg., '65....115⅜	10-40 coup....114⅜
5-20 coup., '65....116⅜	5s coup., '81....113⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....114⅜	6s currency....114⅜

The following bids were made, at the Exchange Board, for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 94	Han. & St. Jo. Conv.. 93¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 91¾	Del., L. & W. 1st.... 102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 87	D., L. & W. 7s., Conv. 99¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 87	Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.... 96¾
Erie 1st, Extended.. 102¾	Tol.& W.1st,St.L.Div. 89¾
Erie 1st, Indorsed.... 98	Tol. & W. 2d.... 92
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.... 102½	Tol. & W. Eq. bds.... 85
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.... 94	Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 86¾
Erie 7s, Con.M.G.bds. 95	Han. & Naples 1st.... 86
Long Dock Bonds.... 95	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 94¾
Buff., N.Y.& E.1st,'77. 93¾	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 89
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..104¾	Gal. & Chi. Ext.... 101
H. R. 7s, 3d S. F., '75..100¾	Gal. & Chi. 2d.... 97¾
Harlem 1st, 7s.... 102	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.. 102
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.... 96¾	Morris & Essex 1st.... 105
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds.... 93	Morris & Essex 2d.... 97
Mich.Cen.Con.7s,1902. 100	N. J. Cen. 1st, new.... 103
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st.109	N. J. So. 1st, 7s.... 73
Mich. So. 7s, 2d.... 98	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.104
M. S. & N. I. S. F.7s..103	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d... 98¾
Clev. & Tol. S. F.... 100	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d.... 101¾
Clev. & Tol. new bds. 95	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.... 98
Clev., P. & A. old bds. 97¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 84¾
Clev., P. & A. new bds. 96	Chi. & Alt. S. F.... 98
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds. 96	Chi. & Alt. 1st.... 103
Buff. & E. new bds.... 96	Chi. & Alt. Income.... 96
Lake Sh. Div. bds.... 95	Ohio & Miss. 2d, Con. 87¾
Lake S. Con. R. bds.... 99¾	Dub. & S. City. 1st.... 90
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 98	Dub. & S. C., 2d Div.. 89
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.... 104	Penins. 1st, Conv.... 95
Cen. P. St. Aid bds.... 112	St. L. & Iron M. 1st... 95
West. Pac. bds.... 94¾	Mil.& St.P.1st,8s,P.D.105¾
Un. Pac. 1st bds.... 86¾	Mil.& St.P.1st,La.C.D. 91¾
Un. P. Ld. Grant 7s... 77	M.& St.P.1st,I.&M.D. 86
Un. Pac. Income 10s.. 76¾	M.& St.P.2d,I.& M.D. 84
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75.... 104	Joliet & Chi. 1st.... 104
Bell. & S. I. 1st, 8s.... 96	C., C. & I. C. 1st.... 91¾
Alt. & T. H. 1st.... 100	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 91
Alt. & T. H.2d, Pref.. 89½	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D. 87
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc... 82	Tol., Peo. & W., B. D. 83
Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 100
Chi.& N.W.Con. bds.. 89	Bost., H. & E. 1st, 7s. 37¾
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds. 85	Bost., H. & E. Guar.. 59
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 97¾	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st.... 80¾
Han. & St. Jo.Ld.Gts.101	B.,C.R.& M.1st,7s,gr.. 90

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 27. 1873.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97¾	
City 6s, new	100⅜	100⅞
Camden and Amboy	121½	122
Pennsylvania Central	60	60⅛
Reading	115	115⅛
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
Catawissa Preferred	44½	44½
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	26½
Northern Central	42	42½
Lehigh Navigation	38	38¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	91¼	91½

A statement was made in one of the morning papers of yesterday that Mr. Charles A. Meigs, the National Bank Examiner, had acquitted the Banks of this City of any participation in the rumored "lock-up" of Greenbacks to tighten the Money market. It is proper to contradict this statement. Mr. Meigs has been in Washington for several weeks on other duties for the Government until within a day or two past. He has had no authority or opportunity to inquire into the "lock-up" rumor, and while we believe the reports of complicity of the National Banks are without sufficient authority, we are quite sure that the use of the name of the Bank Examiner in this connection is wholly gratuitous.

It is announced that Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., the Bankers of the Union Pacific Company in this City, will pay the March Coupon on the Income 10 ₱ cent. Bond of the Company. As recent discoveries of Counterfeit Bonds have been made the Company have adopted the precaution of having the genuine Bonds presented to the Bankers, for examination, with the Coupon due March 1. See advertisement.

The Stock Exchange has restored to their seats, by a very complimentary vote, Messrs. Charles A. Meigs and Charles A. Meigs, Jr., who were unfortunate in business a year or two ago, but have since settled up their affairs.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably pay off, in gold, during the year, $300,000,000 FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of the money thus released from investment must be absorbed into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price (87½ and accrued interest,) are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Their price to-day is 104@104¼.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price to-day is 94¾@95.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE THE LIMITED amount remaining unsold of the first mortgage EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of the ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY, and confidently recommend them as a secure investment.

Price for the present, 88 and accrued interest. Further information furnished on application.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 1 Exchange-court.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE NEGOTIATION OF TEN MILLION DOLLARS of the Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD is nearly closed, $500,000 only remaining, which we offer at 90 and accrued interest in Currency, yielding over nine per cent. on the investment. The Road is about completed, and the net earnings more than three times the interest on these Bonds. We confidently recommend them to investors.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st., OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings *more than double* the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks: in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, ILLINOIS AND IOWA, HASTINGS AND DAKOTA, CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE DIVISION. The average net earnings of this railway for the past four years have been $1,393,846 annually, over expenses and interest upon all bonds.

For sale by

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1873.

COFFEE—Rio has been fairly active and firm; sales, 2,865 bags by the Ontario, here, 3,500 bags by the New Light, at Baltimore, and 2,000 bags by the Aquidneck, at do., on private terms. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, this morning, reported as 37,302 bags, and at the outports 39,072 bags, with 108,000 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds quiet, but stiffly held; stock in first hands reported as 14,404 bags and 21,604 mats. The recent sales of other than Rio include only 336 bags Costa Rica, 157 bags Mexican, 99 bags Savanilla, for consumption, on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¾c.@18¼c.; fair, 19c.@19¼c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¼c.@20¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17⅝c.@20¾c., gold; Java, 20½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 18¼c.@19¼c.; Laguayra, 18¾c.@20¼c.; San Domingo, 16½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand for early delivery, at irregular figures, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bales, including 410 bales to shippers, 249 bales to spinners, 191 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a freer movement, at a reduction of 1-16c. ₱ lb. Sales have been made of 18,450 bales, (of which 4,200 bales on last evening and 14,250 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, including February contracts, closing at 20⅛c.; March at 20 5-16c.; April at 20½c.; May at 20 13-16c.; June at 21⅛c.@21 5-16c.; July at 21 9-16c.@21⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,440 bales, including 627 bales from Galveston, and 813 bales per rail.

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅜	17½	17⅝
Good Ordinary	18⅜	18½	18¾	18⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	19	19 3-16	19 7-16	19⅝
Low Middling	19⅝	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜
Middling	20⅜	21	21¼	21⅜
Good Middling	22¾	23	23¼	23⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been moderate for State and Western Flour, mostly for the more desirable brands of shipping extras, which have been quoted about steady, with other descriptions irregular. Sales have been reported of 10,350 bbls., all told, including very inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 65, chiefly at $6@$6 35; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 10@$7 60, chiefly at $7 35@$7 50 for very good, partly from store; very good to very fancy do., $7 60@$8 40; very poor to very good shipping Extra White, $6 65@$7 35, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Ohio, $7@$7 50 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 3,000 bbls. Extra State, for shipment, mostly very good stock, and 2,500 bbls. Western shipping Extras within our range.

Southern Flour has been without further material change as to values, on a moderate movement, mostly in grades available at from $9@$10 50. Sales, 900 bbls. at from $6 10@$8 35 for ordinary to very choice shipping, and $8 35@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl....California Flour quite nominal, in the absence of supplies....Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $3 90@$6 20 for inferior fine to very fancy superfine, the latter an extreme, ₱ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair demand at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 35@$3 40, from dock; $3 25@$3 50 for White do., and $3 85 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 550 bbls....Bag-meal quiet at $1 15@$1 20, and Bolted do. at $1 35@$1 60....Oat-meal is $7 25@$8 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very dull, and values have been almost wholly nominal, though quoted lower. The reported sales have been confined to car lots of No. 2 Spring at $1 56@$1 59; inferior and No. 3 do. at $1 50@$1 55, and Red Western at $1 90. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring was quoted nominally at from $1 62@$1 66, in store and afloat, and No. 2 Chicago do. at from $1 55@$1 60, in store and afloat. Some choice lots were held higher. The Liverpool telegrams were deemed very unfavorable....Corn has been in slack request and weaker as to price. The demand was almost wholly for home trade purposes. Want of freight room was complained of as impeding the export movement. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 42,500 bushels at 64c.@65c. for new Mixed Western; 64c.@65c. for new Yellow do.; 65c.@65½c. for fair to choice old Mixed Western, afloat; 63c.@63½c. for do., in store; and 60c.@62c. for Yellow New-Jersey....Rye has been wholly nominal, in the absence of business; quoted within the range of 90c.@95c....Barley quoted steady, but dull. The last sale (made a few days since) of prime Canada West was at $1 25 delivered; a small lot two-rowed State was placed at 90c. ₱ bushel....Barley-malt dull and unchanged....Oats have been quoted firmer, on less urgent offerings and a fair inquiry, mostly on trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,500 bushels at 50c.@51c., chiefly at 51c. for new Mixed Western; 48c.@50c. for new Black do.; 50c.@52½c., mostly at 51c. for White Western; 51c.@51½c. for old do., in store, the market closing at 51½c. bid, and 52c.@52½c. asked, for prime....Feed in some demand, in a jobbing way, and quoted at $23@$25 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bagging in demand and steady: 300 bales East India sold on private terms; held at 11c. Bags quiet at 15c.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 1,000 bales sold on private terms; market unchanged.

HIDES—The general market has been comparatively quiet since our last. The main inquiry has been for the low and medium grades of foreign and for domestic stock, prices of which have been quoted about steady. The better qualities of foreign rather slow and weak.

LEATHER—The feature of business has been the continued export movement in Hemlock tannages. The home call for supplies has been comparatively moderate. Prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—Dull at old figures. Stock, 4,415 hhds. Cuba, 1,019 hhds. English Island, 837 hhds. Porto Rico, and 7,500 bbls. New-Orleans. New-Orleans quoted at from 60c.@78c.; New Crop Cuba at 28c.@45c.; Old Crop Porto Rico at 32c.@55c.; do. English Islands, 28c.@40c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately inquired for at about former rates, with Strained quoted at $3 75@$3 80; sales, 400 bbls. at $3 75; and a cargo (rumored) on private terms....Tar steady, but without further important movements....Spirits Turpentine quiet at 66c.@66½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude quoted at 8¾c., in bulk, on a very dull market....Refined in limited request, and quoted down to 19½c.@19¾c., here, with sales of 4,000 bbls....At Philadelphia, 18,000 bbls., May deliveries, sold at 18¾c....Refined, in cases, quoted at from 26½c.@27½c., the latter an extreme; 10,000 cases sold, on private terms....Naphtha quoted at 13c.@13½c. for Western, and 14c.@14½c. for City, on a very moderate inquiry.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet since our last, with prices quoted about the same. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of new Western Mess at $15 12½@$15 25; 225 bbls. City Thin Mess at $16; 135 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $14@$15, the latter for choice, and 250 bbls. Extra Prime on private terms....For future delivery no important dealings, and values nominal....Dressed Hogs in light supply and demand at 7c.@7¼c. for City, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Western....Cut-meats have been less freely dealt in, at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 100 tcs. Pickled Hams, 13-lb., at 12c.; 70 boxes Bellies, 16 to 12½-lb., at 8½c.@8¾c.; 625 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, February and March, and 500 boxes do., April, at 6c.; 100 tcs. Pickled Shoulders, to arrive, 12½ to 13-lb., at 7½c.; 100 tcs. bagged Hams, to arrive, at 13¼c.; sundry lots of Pickled and Smoked Meats, in bulk, at former rates. Also, 150 boxes Long-cut Hams, Western delivery, at 9¾c.; and for Chicago delivery, 250 tcs. Pickled Hams, March, on private terms; and 400 boxes Shoulders, early, at 4⅞c....Bacon has been in comparatively moderate request, since our last, on, however, generally steady basis as to price, though closing less buoyantly. Sales, 50 boxes City Long Clear, very light, at 8c.; 150 boxes Long Clear at 7¾c.; 75 boxes do., March, at 7¾c.; 600 boxes Short Clear, in lots, at 8c.; 750 boxes do., March, at 8c.@8⅛c.; 1,500 boxes do., April, part at 8c.; 400 boxes Short Rib, and 100 boxes Cumberland, to arrive, on private terms. And for Western delivery, 250 boxes Cumberland reported at 6¾c. And for Chicago delivery, 650 boxes Short Clear at 7c.@7¼c.; 300 boxes Short Rib at 6¾c.@7c.; and 150 boxes Long Clear at 6¾c....Lard has been inactive, yet held with a fair show of confidence. Sales, 410 tcs. Western Steam, in lots, at 8¾c.@8 7-16c.; 200 tcs. do., fair stock, at 8¼c.; 100 tcs. choice Kettle, from store, at 8⅞c., and 240 tcs. City Steam, in lots, at 8¾c.@8⅞c....For forward delivery, the demand has been limited with prices quoted about as before. Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. Western Steam, March, at 8 7-16c.; 500 tcs. do., May, at 8 13-16c. And for Chicago delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, March, at $7 87½, and 250 tcs. do., April, on private terms, quoted at $7 85....Beef lightly dealt in, but without change in price....Butter and Cheese essentially unaltered.

RICE—Has been quiet since our last, with Carolina quoted at $7 87½@$9 for fair to choice; Patna, $7 50@$8; Rangoon, $6 65@$7 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEED—Clover steady on a moderate demand; 700 bags prime sold in lots at 9c., with strictly choice held at 9¼c....Flax and Timothy held with firmness but very quiet. Calcutta Linseed inactive at former figures. We quote: Clover, 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 30; Timothy, $3 70@$4, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 65@$2 70, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair request, mostly for refining purposes, at firm prices for Centrifugal, especially the better grades, but at drooping figures on Muscovados, particularly the lower qualities of stock, the offerings of which have been more liberal. We quote: Fair to good refining Cuba quoted at from 8¼c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9¼c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 to 13, at 8¾c.@9¾c. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,642 hhds. and 2,394 boxes, including 1,082 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c.@9¾c.; 500 hhds. fair to fully fair refining Cuba at 8¼c.@8⅝c.; 900 boxes old Centrifugal at 9c.; 450 boxes Clayed at 9¾c.; 144 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8c.@8¼c.; and 1,000 boxes do. at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Refined in moderate demand with Hards quoted at 12½c.@12¾c.; A's, 10¾c.@11¼c., and Yellows, 9¾c.@10¾c. The movements in raw Sugars, since Feb. 1, Messrs. C. Amann & Co., sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado
Receipts since Feb. 1	21,823	17,333	31,516	3,049
Sales since Feb. 1	22,009	38,790	53,057	723
Stock Feb. 27, 1873	17,423	24,062	84,813	3,003
Stock March 1, 1872	15,439	26,476	150,880	420

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow firm, but less active; 61,000 lbs. good to prime sold at 8¾c.@8⅞c. Stearine inactive, but held with confidence; strictly prime, in tierces, quoted at 9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Dull, but without further change in price; 2,000 bbls. sold at 91c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—There has been a very slow trade noted since our last. The inquiry for all grades has been comparatively limited. Manufacturers have been bidding with marked reserve, and only for lots needed for prompt use. The trade call has been light. Prices varied little. The money stringency has been against business. Holders rather more urgent in their offerings. The auction sale of Texas attracts considerable attention, and operated against free private dealings. The offering of 2,106 bales was disposed of by Messrs. J. H. Draper & Co. within the range of 17½c.@28c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate inquiry for berth room, chiefly from shippers of Grain, Provisions, Flour and Cotton. The offerings of room have been much lighter, and owners rather stronger in their views as to rates. In the chartering line, the business has been on a restricted scale, with rates quoted about as before. Petroleum vessels most wanted....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been by sail, 250 tcs. Lard, 36 boxes Bacon, and 100 hhds. Tallow at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and by steam, 150 bales Cotton at ½d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 24,000 bushels Corn at 6½d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 boxes Bacon at 40s.; 150 bales Leather, 3,000 Staves, and 1,000 pks. Oil-cake, on private terms; and a British ship, 193 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 800 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 7½d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 50 bbls. Apples at ... ₱ bbl.; also a British ship, 734 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ₱ bushel, 1,000 tcs. Lard and 1,000 boxes Bacon at 45s....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 303 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 10s. to the United Kingdom, or 9s. 9d. if direct....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard, at 50s....For Hamburg, by steam, 2,100 pks. Lard, 1,200 boxes Bacon, 50 tcs. Beef, 250 bbls. Apples, 800 bags Clover-seed, 3,200 pks. Leather, 1,000 bushels Rye, 120 pks. Tobacco, and 2,500 pks. Merchandise, at full market rates....For the Baltic, a German brig, 200 tons, with 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Havre, an American schooner, 494 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For the Continent, a British bark, 690 tons, to arrive, chartered some days since, though not previously made public, with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Marseilles and Cette, an American brig, 412 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Malaga, an American bark, 373 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,050 bbls. Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, at 8s. and 40c....For Gibraltar, an Italian bark, 450 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo, taking to-day 2,580 cases Petroleum and 40 hhds. Tobacco on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, Adriatic and Levant, a British schooner, 200 tons, with about 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 8s. 10d. ₱ bbl....For Laguayra, an American schooner, 192 tons, hence with general cargo, on the basis of about 65c. ₱ bbl. and foreign port charges....For Jamaica, an American brig, 275 tons, hence with Coal, at $4, gold, ₱ ton....For the north side of Cuba and back, an American bark, 262 tons, at $6 50, and an American brig, 386 tons, at $6 75....For Havana, three schooners, with Lumber, reported from Pascagoula at $11....For New-York, a British brig, 317 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., from Cardenas, at $5, and an American brig, 271 tons, with do., in boxes, from Havana, at $1.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 476 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 5,984 head, or 352 cars, against 367 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow at weak yesterday's prices. The attendance of buyers was good, and a larger business would have been transacted but for the scarcity of cars for shipping East in time for the Albany market. Sales were limited and buyers continued to hang off for a further decline. Owners and holders remain firm at yesterday's decline, and most of the stock in the yards will probably be shipped East in first hands. About 300 head were disposed of; sales of 132 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,249 lbs. to 1,354 lbs., at $5 40@$6; 82 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,000 lbs. to 1,108 lbs., at $4 45@$4 70; 152 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,137 lbs. to 1,280 lbs., at $5 25@$5 50; 36 Indiana Cows and Heifers, averaging 1,014 lbs., at $3 75; 340 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,025 lbs. to 1,491 lbs., at $4 87½@$5 95; 20 head Michigan stockers, averaging 900 lbs., at $4 25; 20 head State Stillers, averaging 1,047 lbs., at $4 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 5,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,800 head, against 8,800 head for the same time last week. The market is at a dead-lock. Buyers and sellers are standing widely apart, and there were no sales to record. The yards are full of Sheep, but there is little prospect of an agreement on prices. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 4,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,100 head, against 22,500 head for the same time last week. The market was moderately active at a slight advance on yesterday's prices. Sales of about 1,000 head Illinois and Ohio Hogs, ranging from 140 lbs. to 249 lbs., at $5 40@$5 50.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 26@$1 28 for No. 1 Spring; $1 19⅜ for No. 2 do., cash or seller March; $1 21¼ seller April; No. 3 do., $1 08½; Rejected, 90c.@94c. Corn steady at 31½c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or seller March; 31¾c.@31⅞c. seller April; 36c. seller May; Rejected, 27¾c. Oats steady at 25¾c. for No. 2, cash; 26¼c. seller April; Rejected, 22c.@22½c. Rye firm and scarce at 64c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at 69c.@69½c. for No. 2 Fall; 57c.@62c. for No. 3. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork sold at $13 10 seller March; $13 40 seller April; $13 75 seller May. Lard nominal; offered at $7 55. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm at 3¾c. for Shoulders, loose; 6¼c.@7c. for Short Rib Middles, packed; 6¾c. for Cumberland Middles. Whisky steady at 86½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 114,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 12,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, and 12,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 25@$10. Wheat dull; no sales made public; held at Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 65; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 50; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 70; White Canada, $1 82@$2; White Michigan, $1 90@$2 05. Corn lower; sales, 2,250 bushels Western, on track, at 52c.; 4,500 bushels do., on track, at 51c., and 400 bushels do., in store, at 52c. Oats scarce; No. 2 Western held at 42c.@43c. Barley quiet; Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; Two-rowed State, 78c.@80c.; Four-rowed State, 90c. Rye—Sales nominal at 85c. Barley-malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at $1. Balance of the market unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—Flour quiet at $7 60@$8. Wheat dull at $1 70@$1 72. Corn sold at 39c.@40c. Rye quiet at 82c. Oats quiet at 30c.@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter in fair demand at 19½c. Pork higher; sales of City at $14; sales at $14 25, buyer until the 15th of May; $13@$13 25 for Country at interior points. Lard steady at $7 68¾ for Steam, generally held at $7 75; Kettle, at $8. Bulk Meats firm at 5c. for Shoulders, 7c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c. for Clear Sides, closing quiet. Bacon steady: held firmly at 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, 7⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs firm at $4 90@$5 10 for shippers', $5 20@$5 30 for butchers'; receipts, 2,000. Whisky steady at 87c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—Flour steady at $7 50 for Family Extra; $8 50 for A No. 1; $9 25 for Fancy. Wheat quiet at $1 70@$1 80. Corn steady at 40c. for Mixed; 42c. for White. Oats steady at 32c.@33c. Rye easy at 80c. Provisions steady. Pork sold at $14. Bacon sold at 6c. for Shoulders; 8c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12¼c.@13¼c.; Plain, 12¼c., all packed. Lard sold at 8¼c.@8½c. for choice Leaf; in kegs, 9¼c.@9½c. Bulk-meats sold at 5c.@5¼c. for Shoulders; 7c.@7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides; Hams, 9¾c.@10c., all loose; ¼c. higher for packed; order lots ¼c. higher. Whisky steady at 87c. Tobacco active and firmer, at unchanged prices; sales 370 hhds.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Petroleum—Refined steady at 19c. for March, 19¼c. for April, 19¾c. for May; Crude, 12¼c. Flour—Business small; quotations higher; Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; Extras, $5 75@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $8@$9 25. Wheat—Fair to prime steady; other grades dull and declining; Red, $1 95; No. 1 Spring, $1 72. Rye sells at 85c.@87c. Corn very weak; Yellow, 58c.@58½c. Oats firm; White, 46c.@50c.; Mixed, 46½c.@47½c. Provisions firmer; Old Mess Pork, $16 50; new do., $14 50@$14 75. Whisky dull at 91c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 27.—Flour dull; no shipments by rail on account of the storm; sales, 400 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring, $9 75 for Amber Winter, $10 50 for White Winter, $11 for Double Extra. Wheat firm, but quiet. Corn unchanged at 60c. Barley held at $1 10 for Prime Canada. Corn-meal, $1 30 for bolted; $1 25 for unbolted ₱ cwt. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Boston, 72c.; to Albany, 54c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 28 for No. 1; $1 20 for No. 2. Corn firm at 32c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats quiet and unchanged at 25½c. for No. 2. Rye dull and drooping at 65c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at 24c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments small.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—Flour quiet; City brands declined 25c. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 90@$1 70; No. 2 do., $1 64@$1 65. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm at 41c., to arrive. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 27.—Spirits of Turpentine lower at 49c. Resin dull; $2 for Strained; $2 50 for No. 1 Crude. Turpentine steady; $2 25 for Hard; $5 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar higher at $2 60.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—Cotton—Demand generally active; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 4,286 bales; gross, 8,790 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,387 bales; to the Continent, 1,813 bales; coastwise, 215 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 6,500 bales; stock, 196,478 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 27.—Cotton dull; Good Ordinary, 17⅝c.; Low Middling, 18½c.@18¾c.; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 620 bales; exports, coastwise, 500 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 45,425 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 27.—Cotton weak; Good Ordinary, 16¾c.; net receipts, 288 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,478 bales; coastwise, 365 bales; sales, 1,150 bales; stock, 74,749 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 27—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89¾; New 5s, 90¾. Erie Railway Shares, 52.

2 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1 ₱ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 52¼.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼@92⅜ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1865's, old, 93¾; 1867's, 93⅜; 10-40's, 89¾; new 5's, 90¾. Erie Railway shares, 52¼. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £64,000 during the past week.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Rentes opened at 56f. 40c., and closed at 56f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 11s. 8d.@11s. 9d. ₱ cental for average California White; 12s. 6d.@12s. 10d. for Club do.; and 12s. 3d. for Red Winter. Flour, 28s. 6d.@29s. ₱ bbl. for Western. Provisions—Pork, 55s. ₱ bbl. for New Mess. Bacon, 35s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d.@10d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales, 5,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston January and February at 9 7-16d.; from the same ports February and March at 9½d.

Evening.—Bacon, 36s. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Spirits Turpentine, 45s.@ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Sugar, 28s.@28s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

5 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £10 05s.@£10 10s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 45s. ₱ 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 27.—Petroleum, 44½f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 28: 44, 626, 90, 657, 658.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Short Causes—1438, Boehm et al. vs. Heidenheimer; 2094, Bryan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1190, Lamb vs. Ely; 2180, Judson vs. McCran; 1794, The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company vs. Dunderdale; 1800, Clifford vs. Hoagland; 2056, Young vs. Schwartz et al.; 2148, Putnam et al. vs. Hamel et al.; 2173, Coleman et al. vs. Griswold et al.; 1326, Gardner vs. Martinez; 1424, Brennan, Sheriff, vs. Heller et al.; 1466, Perkins vs. Wells et al.; 1754, Petzer et al. vs. Root et al.; 1992, Clark et al. vs. McCauley.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barden, J. Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—37, Russell vs. Smith; 38, Williams vs. Kansas Pacific Railroad Company; 93, Jones et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 99, Duporquet vs. Monesse; 161, Elkins vs. Rosenbaum; 177, Macgregor vs. Pinckney; 187, Hull vs. Hull; 191, Henmann vs. Jirgee; 211, Hammett vs. Barnard et al.; 212, In the matter, &c., of Coit; 222, Bible vs. Hinckling; 231, Goodyear vs. Goodyear et al.; 238, Knapp vs. Colgan; 260, Culbert vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 264, The Manayunk Bank vs. Nickerson et al.; 255, Van Pelt et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 266, Same vs. Same; 272, Carroll vs. Wallace; 275, Smith et al. vs. Meyers; 276, Boyce vs. Bartnett; 277, In the matter of the United States Mutual Benefit Company of New-York; 278, Cheeney vs. Aldam.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1951, Hayes vs. Rogers; 2014, Baron vs. Mabie; 2026, Stewart vs. Dana; 2028, Geelet vs. Spafford; 2029, Schurze vs. The Industrial Exhibition Company; 2030, Bourke vs. Sayre; 2031, Hugum vs. Sherman; 2030, Clapp vs. Andrew; 2033, Coburn vs. Morgan; 2035, Gager vs. Tuthill; 2036, Ballantine vs. Brady; 2037, Broderick vs. Minturn; 2038, Philip vs. Godfrey; 2040, Andes Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, vs. Louber; 2041, Feet vs. Amerman.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 27.

By Judge Barden.

Spies vs. Spies; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Evans vs. Brokaw; order of arrest set aside, with $10 costs, upon condition, however, that the defendant first file a stipulation not to bring any action against the plaintiff by reason of, or founded upon, the arrest. When such stipulation has been filed with the clerk of this Court an order as aforesaid may be entered.

Sickel vs. Haas et al.; order of reference must stand. (see memorandum.)

By Judge Davis.

Welsh vs. Clews; order settled.

Hughson vs. Bell; the plaintiff may enter an order that defendant deliver the horses, truck, and harness (constituting the team) to the receiver, on payment to him of $250.

Hind vs. Bowles; motion granted with costs.

Leet et al. vs. Marsh; motion denied, without costs.

Packers et al. vs. Roome et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing same.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 27.

By Judge Freedman.

White et al. vs. Talmage; order granted amending previous order.

Weng vs. O'Brien; order denying motion.

Petrokowsky vs. Petrokowsky; order of reference.

Ryan et al. vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; order for leave to amend complaint.

Bates et al. vs. Putnam; motion granted so far as to restrain deponent from using any of the labels, &c., of plaintiff, &c., with costs; order to be settled on notice.

Turmure vs. Hohenthal; plaintiff's exceptions sustained; new trial granted.

Davis et al. vs. Pearsall et al.; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to withdraw counterclaim on payment of costs.

Lough vs. Romaine et al.; verdict set aside, and new trial ordered.

Schneider vs. McCab et al.; verdict set aside, and new trial ordered, with costs to defendants to abide events.

Henderson vs. Colby; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 27.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Kling vs. Disch; case settled in accordance with stipulations.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

NEW CALENDAR RULES.

In order to facilitate the dispatch of business at the criminal terms of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, the following calendar rules are adopted for those terms:

Rule 1. Four days prior to the commencement of each criminal term, the Clerk of the Court shall prepare a calendar of all the causes which shall have been designated by the District-Attorney in a written notice as causes which the government is ready to try at such term. The causes will be arranged upon the calendar in the order designated in the notice of the District-Attorney, and no cause not so designated shall be placed upon the calendar, provided that indictments found after the commencement of any criminal term may be placed upon the Calendar of such term for special order of the Judge.

Rule 2. At the opening of each criminal term all the causes upon the calendar for that term will be called for the purpose of enabling counsel to fix upon days of the term upon which the various causes are to be tried. In case of failure of counsel in any cause to agree upon a day of trial, the day will be fixed by the Court.

Rule 3. When a day has been assigned for the trial of any cause, such cause will not thereafter be postponed for the term on the application of a defendant, except upon showing facts to have arisen since the assignment of the cause, which entitle the defendant to postpone the trial for the term.

Rule 4. Every cause placed upon the calendar of any term upon the request of the District-Attorney, which shall not be tried during such term for either of the following reasons, to wit: Because of the failure of the District-Attorney to apply to have a day in such term assigned for the trial, or because of the omission of the District-Attorney to move the trial at the time when the cause is called for trial, shall be stricken off the calendar as for want of prosecution, and unless otherwise specially ordered shall not thereafter be placed upon any calendar except by permission of the judge obtained on notice to the defendant or his attorney, and upon showing proper reasons for the failure to try the cause when upon the calendar.

Rule 5. All assigned causes which are not reached for trial during the term of their assignment shall, without further notice to the clerk, be placed at the head of calendar of the next criminal term in the order of their assignment, and shall stand as causes assigned in that order to be tried upon the first day of the said next term.

Rule 6. Motions to quash the indictment in any cause upon the calendar of any term must be made upon the opening day of the term unless otherwise ordered.

Rule 7. The clerk will, for the information of the Court, attach to each calendar a list of the names of all persons under indictment in the court who are in custody.

Let the above rules be entered upon the minutes and notice thereof given to the District-Attorney.

CHAS. L. BENEDICT.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1873.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, or Waiting.—Understands the three branches of work perfectly; has two years' City reference; is called "obliging, quiet, and industrious;" can be vouched for as strictly honest and sober; wages $15 or $16. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat and tidy young Protestant girl, in a private family; has good references, and understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a small private family, to do chamber-work and waiting, or would take care of children; has good City reference. Call at No. 228 West 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

Colored Help OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT SIMMS' SELECT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 543 6th-av., near 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOKING, WASHING, AND IRONING—Chamber-work and Waiting.—By two very tidy young people, who thoroughly understand their work in every respect; both prefer to do the entire work of a moderate-sized family between them; have no objection to go to a good home in the country; will be well recommended from former employers; wages, $14 and $12 per month. Inquire for Delia and Mary Kelly, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—FOUR YEARS' CITY REFERENCE from a Madison-av. family, a thoroughly excellent family cook, willing to assist in the coarse washing, makes good bread, biscuit, and pies, clear and white soups; a good meat, game, and poultry cook, makes nice side dishes and delicate desserts; tidy about her kitchen, sober, honest, and reliable; wages, $20. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—WARRANTED FIRST CLASS, INCLUDING boning and larding, party dinners, &c., as well as cooking in its elementary branches; her references (all in the City) say she is unsurpassed; lowest wages $30; is young, good-tempered, cleanly, and reliable. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—FIVE YEARS' CITY REFERENCE; will assist in the washing and ironing in a small family; no old woman, but a smart, bright, tidy person under thirty; is honest, sober, and capable as a substantial family cook; wages $16 to $18. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—YOUNG, BRIGHT-LOOKING GIRL, with some nine years' experience in leading City families; understands good cooking in all its branches; a year's reference from last (City) place; very neat, tidy, and systematic in kitchen management; sober and honest; no washing; wages $20. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a young Protestant girl, as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do house-work in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS GOOD plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 112 East 28th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl; has good reference; understands cooking in all its branches, and is also a good pastry cook. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat and tidy girl, in a private family; no objection to the country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN, WHO IS WELL RECOMMENDED to be an excellent family cook, and a very pleasing person in every respect; is not afraid of work. No. 921 6th-av., French Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER desires a few more engagements by the day or week, or work taken home. Call or address No. 113 West 19th-st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN American Protestant girl, in a small private family; has good references, and understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN EDUCATED PROTESTANT girl, as nursery governess, or to wait on a lady. Call at present employer's, No. 207 5th-av., before 2 P. M.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English lady of many years' experience, desires the management of a boarding-house or a house rented in furnished rooms; understands cooking, catering, and housekeeping; is courteous and obliging; excellent references. Call or address A. B., No. 934 6th-av., between 53d and 54th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY WOMAN, who has been a short time in this country; can do good plain cooking, washing, and ironing; can make good bread, biscuit, &c.; will give very best recommendations as to ability, competency, honesty, &c.; prefers a good steady home in City or country, at moderate wages. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT English Protestant girl, to do house-work for a small family; excellent references. Apply at No. 412 West 25th-st., rear.

INFANT'S NURSE.—FIVE YEARS' REFERENCE from one City family; desires entire charge night and day; age under thirty; thoroughly understands her duties, and will only accept a first-class position; willing to travel; is intelligent, well educated, and of pleasant appearance; wages $16 to $20. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG FRENCH girl, speaking English and German, "a tasty hair-dresser and expert dress-maker, of prepossessing appearance, engaging manners, and amiable disposition"—so spoken of by last employer, a City lady, who can be seen. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LADIES SUPPLIED WITH FIRST-CLASS help by applying at Mrs. STOCKWELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 1,303 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—PROTESTANT, FIRST class; now in a place; leaves Saturday; has $18, and understands every branch of her business thoroughly; references to first-class City families. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED American laundress solicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at home; excellent reference. Apply at No. 100 West 24th-st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 342 West 25th-st., top floor, front.

NURSE FOR GROWN CHILDREN, (ONE, Two, or Three.)—By an active, smart young girl, who can also do plain sewing by hand, mending, darning, and kindred work; is very kind to children, and they readily take to her; is tidy, neat, and civil; has eight months' City reference; wages $14 or $15. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY NURSE; CAN be engaged immediately; best references. Inquire for doctor or wife, (late employers,) at No. 51 Lexington-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse and plain sewing; can procure the best of City references from her last employer. Call or address No. 29 West 13th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, AND THOROUGH DRESS-maker—Has lived with first-class City families, to whom she can refer; is an expert on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit by measurement or pattern; has worked for Stewart, and Arnold, Constable & Co. on ladies' suits; wages $16 or $20. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT seamstress to go out by the day or week in private families; can cut, fit, and make over ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at present employer's, No. 46 West 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as seamstress and to take care of children; best of references from her present employer, from whose house she advertises. Apply at No. 16 West 25th-st.

WAITRESS.—FIRST CLASS; JUST DISengaged on account of family going abroad; understands her duties perfectly; best of City references; wages $16 to $18. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, AGE SEVENTEEN, would like to have a situation in some wholesale house; can give first-class reference. Address William, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A first-class man, as coachman and groom; married; over twenty years' experience; is not afraid of work; understands his business thoroughly. Call at or address Coachman, No. 4 West 26th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—Chamber-work, &c.—A Protestant man and wife, one child, would like situations together, or situation for himself, with cottage for family; good recommendations. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, thoroughly understands his business; has long and most satisfactory discharges; has just arrived from Dublin. Address A. B., No. 311 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; EXPERIENCED driver; sober and reliable; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 1,380 Broadway, corner 38th-st., at harness-maker's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WITH the best City references. Apply at No. 17 East 30th-st.

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WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA FAVORITA. (Italian opera.)—Mme. Pauline Lucca, Signor Vizzani.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcett, Mrs. John Wood.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WILL O' THE WISP—Mr. Charles Abbott.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Morning, afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE on "Cannibals," by Col. Thos. W. Knox.

The New-York Times.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notes.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Several correspondents have written to ask us whether we intend to resume the excursions for poor children this year. We have only to say in reply that we shall be happy to undertake the work, if the public express any desire in that direction. It casts upon us much additional labor and anxiety, but there can be no doubt whatever that the system of taking poor children on day-excursions, and relieving sick children at their own homes, effected a great deal of good last year, and saved many lives. If, therefore, the public feel disposed to continue the work, and think proper to place it in our hands, we shall not hesitate to do our best to carry it out successfully. It is too early as yet, however, to send in any contributions. We have some money in the hands of the trustees of the "TIMES Fund," and when more is wanted we will say so.

After refusing to expel AMES and BROOKS on the recommendation of the Poland Committee, the House very naturally refused to censure Mr. KELLEY and other members involved in the Credit Mobilier, concerning whom the committee made no recommendation. The debate on the question was as sentimental and trashy as it well could be, and the action of the House, under all the circumstances, can be the source of but small comfort to the members whose reputation has been hurt.

An effort is being made in New-Orleans to frighten Congress into passing the bill for an election in Louisiana under Federal supervision, by threatening a riot. Congress should be very suspicious of any such movement. Why does the Warmoth Ring desire a new election? Is the motive one that Congress cares to advance? The proposed bill is itself an utterly unjustifiable assertion of power on the part of Congress, and the maneuvres of the Warmoth party make caution doubly necessary. TRUMBULL and SCHURZ, it will be perceived, with rare consistency, appear as the opponents of Senator MORTON's doctrine of non-interference.

If the Senate has any high degree of courage in regard to the character of its members, it will now have an opportunity of showing it. The Morrill Committee has reported, and recommended the expulsion of Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire. The evidence in his case is peculiarly distressing. He not only speculated in Credit Mobilier stock, but he told conflicting and untrue stories about it before the committee, and endeavored to get OAKES AMES to do the same. His conduct, as far as it affects his conduct in Congress, has not been so bad as that of AMES or BROOKS, but he has made it infinitely worse by his weak and wicked course on the witness stand.

The Work of Yesterday.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, showed that it knew its duty, and did not dare to perform it. It asserted its power to expel AMES and BROOKS by rejecting a resolution containing the negative of that proposition. It acknowledged that these members committed the offenses of which they were accused, and this acknowledgment was made by a more than two-thirds vote. But though the men were guilty, and might be expelled, the House had not the courage to expel them.

If the resolution passed with reference to AMES, yesterday, means anything, it is that he offered bribes to members of Congress. It declares that the House "absolutely condemns the conduct of OAKES AMES in seeking to procure Congressional attention to the affairs of a corporation in which he was interested, and whose interest directly depended on the legislation of Congress, by inducing members of Congress to invest in the stock of said corporation."

Here are all the elements of bribery—the interest of the briber, the purpose to be effected, the means used—definitely set down and "absolutely condemned." In the same way, if the resolution concerning BROOKS means anything, it is that he was bribed. It declares that the House "absolutely condemns the conduct of JAMES BROOKS for the use of his position of Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, and of member of this House, to procure the assignment to himself or family of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, a corporation having a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad, and whose interests depended directly upon the legislation of Congress."

Here, also, are all the elements of an offense the counterpart of the one of which AMES was convicted. The use of official position corruptly, the method of using it, and the way in which its use was connected with continuous legislation, are described and "absolutely condemned." AMES is pictured as a giver, BROOKS as a taker of bribes. And yet the House, by a vote of 115 to 110, refused even to consider a resolution of expulsion. No comment is necessary to characterize such action as this. It characterizes itself.

We have already said that in these proceedings the House of Representatives itself was on trial. It certainly was not to have been expected that when the preliminary examination was over, and the accused body was fairy arraigned, it would enter a plea of guilty. This is what the House has done, and the perfect naïveté with which it has done it, adds to the impressiveness of the act. The most unfortunate ending that could have been anticipated was that the House would fail to see the real nature of the transactions of its members, or would endeavor by some delusive and evasive form of words to conceal their real nature. It might have been feared that, without denying or concealing the nature of the transactions, the House might plead that it had no power to deal with them, because they occurred before its term of existence began. But recourse has not been had to either of these alternatives. The House has characterized the course of AMES and BROOKS as corrupt, and has confessed its jurisdiction with reference to them. But it has refused to act. Such a conclusion can only be attributed to moral cowardice. No other motive is sufficient to account for it. Perhaps the people ought to feel relieved that our Representatives are not bold enough to reject a high standard of official morals, or to try to conceal violations of it. But it is but a poor consolation for the mortifying spectacle of yesterday, and the people will not accept it. The impression upon the popular mind will be one of quiet but deep and lasting disappointment and regret. It will undoubtedly be recognized that the audacious immorality of BUTLER, or the specious and artful immorality of FARNSWORTH, if exhibited by the body of the House, would have been more revolting and more threatening. But it would hardly have been more disheartening.

It would be idle now to undertake to forecast the effect of yesterday's proceedings upon the politics of the future. But those who think that it will be transient or slight, have widely mistaken the character of the American people. No such blow has been administered for years to ties that have held parties together during the last decade. Now that the issues on which parties have so long definitely divided have been settled, or placed in a fair way for settlement, the public mind is open for the consideration of new ones. At this important moment the House has presented for consideration a question in which the people are profoundly interested. It is this: Are our public men fair representatives of the popular idea of public virtue? Can they be trusted to protect the interests of the people as against the innumerable and constantly increasing army of those who stand ready to seize the instrumentalities of government for private gain?

This is not a question to be answered at one general election, or immediately. But it is one the people will not readily allow to pass out of mind. The answer will be sought patiently, and the resulting action will be gradual. But the votes of yesterday will be closely scanned by millions of voters bent upon reaching a decision. This much, at least, the people will not be slow in perceiving—that the Representatives who can acknowledge the guilt of their associates, yet dare not cast them out, are not to be blindly trusted.

The Duty of the State Senate.

The charter has been discussed in the Assembly with a degree of fullness, and amended with a measure of fairness, which have compelled even the reckless opponents of the bill to qualify their indiscriminate censure of its provisions, and their very free imputations of corrupt motives to those engaged in urging its passage. If the discussion of the details of the bill has not been completely exhaustive, the opposition members have themselves chiefly to thank for it. They showed a disposition to talk the measure to death, and to play into the hands of an expectant lobby by factious and dilatory motions, which the majority did well to arrest in time. The charter goes to the Senate in a greatly amended form. The possibility of a dictatorship on the part of the new Superintendent of Police has been effectually removed, and the rather hazy limit placed upon his salary has been made a definite one. The Corporation Counsel has been prevented from making his emoluments as indefinite as those of the Sheriff, by the clause obliging him to pay into the City Treasury all costs recovered by him. The step toward proportional and district representation made by the new provision in regard to the Board of Aldermen meets with general approval, though its residence clause must inevitably give us, from one district at least, two if not three aldermen of the Tweed type of local politicians. Other salutary amendments have been made of whose character we shall be better able to judge when the bill in its altered form has been printed.

The work of amending the charter is by no means finished, however, and the people look to the Senate to make it such a measure as all fair-minded men can approve, and such a one as the Governor may sign, without waiving any of his general pledges or specific declarations in regard to local reform. While we are quite alive to the fact that the Republican Party will be held responsible for the proper working of the charter, and for the character of the men appointed under its provisions, it seems to us that the party can afford to make a further concession in regard to the vexed question of the appointing power. The Mayor has done nearly everything that was possible for him to do to forfeit the confidence of the party which elected him. Nevertheless, there is a disposition among the community at large to believe the professions made by him and his friends, that he would make good nominations for heads of departments, and to trust to the confirming power of the Board of Aldermen as a sufficient check against bad nominations. Apart altogether from the character of the present local executive, the principle of vesting there the initiative in making nominations, is generally conceded to be the true one. Legislation on this point might, we think, be safely enough guided by the general principle of republican institutions, more especially since, should its adoption result in a hopeless dead lock in City business, the Legislature will be long enough in session to meet such a contingency by the adoption of the very prompt remedy now provided by the Assembly bill.

There are other questions of detail to which the attention of the Senate may profitably be directed. If the Department of Public Works is to continue to wield its present vast powers, it ought, like departments of a similar character, to be placed under the management of a board of three members. Section 76, which leaves an opening for the resuscitation of the Navarro water-meter job, should be amended so as either to remove the discretion of contracting for these suspicious articles altogether, or to place its exercise under more definite restrictions. The same section ought to declare in more explicit terms what are the powers over streets above Fifty-ninth-street transferred to the Department of Public Works, and how they are to be exercised. The power confided to the Department of Parks, of employing men on street-openings by day's work, instead of by contract and open bids, ought not to be transferred to the Department of Works. Then, the salary of the half-ornamental office of Chamberlain might surely be cut down below thirty thousand dollars. This, to be sure, is held to cover the expenses of his office, but these cannot fairly amount to over ten thousand dollars; and the employment of a deputy in an office which involves at the outside two hours' work a day is something very like a farce. The power of the Finance Department to audit pay-rolls ought not to be trammeled by any absurd limitation about being debarred from questioning the performance of duty by any officer making a claim for salary.

On a few such points as these Reformers have a clear right to be heard before the Senate Committee, and a fair and temperate presentation of their case is likely to have considerable effect with that body. Of the thirty-one Senators, twenty are Republicans, the balance being "Liberal Republicans" and Democrats. Among the Republicans are men like Senators BENEDICT and WEISMANN, fully conversant with the wants of New-York City, and like Senators CHATFIELD and LEWIS, fully impressed with the value of party and personal reputation which depends on making the charter as fair an instrument as full and independent discussion can render it. There is no possibility, even if there were any disposition, in the Senate to hurry the bill through without careful criticism. Our poetical and charming journalistic friends have failed in making the public believe that this "infamous bill" was to be the death-knell of our liberties. They are becoming awake to the fact that a very grave responsibility will lie at the door of those who try to defeat this charter in the interests of Tammany office-holders. Let the Senate discriminate between newspaper gush and the demands of a sober, but resolute, public opinion, and they can send to the Governor, with the concurrence of the Assembly, such a bill as the vast majority of this community will fully sustain him in signing.

Spanish Prospects.

The news from Spain does not give us much reason to look for the permanence of the republic. Its enemies are active and its friends divided. The army, moreover, has not shown a readiness to support the new government. Within a very brief time the question of the success of the republican movement will be decided, but the indications are by no means favorable to its prolonged existence.

There is, perhaps, no country in Europe in which the experiment of a republic would not have a better chance of success than it has in Spain. Conceding to FIGUERAS, CASTELAR, and their associates, the highest motives and the most intelligent patriotism, the fact nevertheless remains that the vast majority of Spaniards are unable to conceive that a government is entitled to respect that does not rule by the sword. The handful of able and educated men who constitute the Spanish republican party have no followers among the priest-ridden peasantry, while their partisans in the large cities are for the most part imbued with the socialistic theories of the International. The utmost that the republican leaders could hope for on their assumption of power was that they would maintain their popularity among the workmen of Madrid, Barcelona, and other large towns, and that the army would obey them in crushing out insurrectionary movements in the provinces. It is, however, the weakness of European republicanism that it is divided by hostile theories. The Carlist or the Alphonsist can cherish no divided allegiance, since his political faith is a belief in the divine right of the chief of his party. The republican, on the contrary, may be either federalist or unitarian, conservative or socialist. Already the Spanish republicans are divided into rival cliques, and there is some reason to fear a rising of the federalists in Madrid against the party now in power.

While the republicans are thus weakened by discord, the partisans of ALPHONSO and MONTPENSIER have united. The Carlists, too, have gained strength from the fact that the enemy which they are called upon to fight is not a King, but that incarnation of whatever is most unlawful and impious to the bigoted believer in DON CARLOS—the Republic. The monarchists have thus decidedly gained in strength since the abdication of AMADEUS, and the Carlist insurrection, which was sufficiently troublesome even to the Italian King and his loyal army, is now sufficiently formidable to threaten Madrid itself.

It can readily be perceived that the chief hope of the Republic lies with the army. It is by no means certain that even were the army to give its hearty support to the Figueras government, it could permanently stamp out the monarchist insurrections, and establish the Republic on a firm basis. It is, however, beyond question that without the army the Republic cannot make head against its enemies. So far, there has been a silent acquiescence on the part of the soldiers in the result of the recent revolution, but there have been no evidences of hearty loyalty to the Republic, and there is no reason why we should look for any. The average Spanish General has been taught by the history of the last thirty years to regard himself as the possible dictator of Spain. The career of NARVAEZ and O'DONNELL is always open to him under a monarchical government. Under the Republic, on the contrary, where this power is lodged in the hands of popular orators and able editors and lawyers, there is no room for a military chief of the Cabinet. Moreover, the question of the dissolution of the standing army and the substitution of a national guard has already been mooted, and the very apprehension of such a contingency is sufficient to render every military officer hostile to the Republic. When to this professional jealousy of the Republic are added the temptations held out by royalist emissaries, the probability that the army will long delay to openly pronounce for one or the other of the pretenders to the throne is exceedingly small.

Fires in Theatres.

The risks of fire in theatres are so great that it is a wonder no more such disasters occur. The list is a long one, no doubt, but it is surprising that it is no longer. What, with the number and dangerous position of the lights, the inflammable nature of the scenes and other materials, the throngs of persons who, from the nature of their work, are always in a hurry, the colored fires now so extensively used in spectacle, and other dangerous elements, it is marvelous, not that theatres burn down, but that any of them escape so long. Again, as the danger from these causes is greatest during the times of performance, it is remarkable that so few lives have been lost through fires in theatres as the records show. If the time taken by a fire to envelop an auditorium in a blaze, be compared with the time taken to empty the same space when full of people, the result, in most minds, will be to create astonishment and alarm. Nor is the danger from fire the only one. Panic is more likely to kill than the flames themselves. It is impossible to calculate on a frightened crowd behaving as they would behave in going safely out of a church. In 1853, in Glasgow, an alarm of fire was raised, and sixty-three persons were crushed to death in the rush that ensued, although meanwhile there was actually no danger at all. To counteract the chances of a catastrophe like this it is absolutely indispensable to show the public that the means of egress are such that in all human probability such a catastrophe could not occur. This may be claimed to be the case at Booth's Theatre, the long line of doors on Twenty-third-street being sufficient, we should say, to guarantee safety in any conceivable emergency. But suppose that fire on New-Year's Day at the Fifth-avenue Theatre had broken out a little while before it did, and broken out in the auditorium while packed with people; nothing in that case could have prevented a horrible calamity, to which even that of a few days previous in the hotel next door would have been comparatively trifling.

It is the peculiarity of conflagrations in theatres that, although precautions may diminish the risk of their breaking out, or of causing loss of life if they do break out, no imaginable safeguards can entirely assure us against them. Such must of necessity be the situation where presence of mind, or the want of it, among a great many people is in question. At the Nota Theatre in Turin, in 1868, the dress of one of the dancers caught fire during the performance. Several of her companions rushing to the rescue, their dresses caught fire too. The poor girls ran wildly about until the flames communicated to the scenes; and in a short time the theatre was a mere pile of ashes. This was an accident, all its stages considered, hardly to have been foreseen, although the first mischance might have been. We believe that in all well-regulated theatres special provision is now made for dealing with perils of that kind; yet still to provide for all of the manifold risks that may spring from sudden terror is plainly impossible. There are, however, three things that should be made obligatory in the construction of new theatres, and applied, as far as possible, to old ones. These are the isolation of the stage, fire-proof staircases from each floor, and a width of egress arbitrarily fixed with relation to the seating capacity of the house. As regards the first, a strong fire-wall should be built from the foundations to above the roof, surrounding the opening of the proscenium. That opening itself should be susceptible of instant covering by means of an impervious curtain of iron wire, fitting close to the fire-wall, and held against it by running in metal grooves, or some other effectual device, and capable of easy management from both sides of the stage, as well as from the "flies." The staircases from the various tiers should be inclosed, on the principle lately adopted at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, so that, be the fire where it might, the audience could descend with safety from every floor in the building. The doorways should provide a width of not less than two feet, in the clear, for every hundred seats, and corridors should be widened, when practicable, in the direction of the point of egress. It is manifest that the adoption of these safeguards would at once tend to prevent panics, since people are much less likely to lose their heads when they know that every possible expedient has been adopted to assure their safety.

MINOR TOPICS.

Owners of unprotected elevators would do well to profit by the verdict of a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, a few days ago, which awarded to CHARLES HOFFMAN $1,000 damages for injuries received by having fallen through the open elevator of Messrs. LINK & Co., of this City. We have time and again pointed out the dangers of these man-traps. A great many of the business firms down-town show a callousness in this respect that is perfectly inexcusable. Their employes roll barrels upon the sidewalk without appearing to have any consideration for the safety of pedestrians. The elevator-holes are left open in an equally careless manner. Under the circumstances, the wonder is, not that there have been so many accidents, but that there have been so few. If men who suffer as HOFFMAN has suffered were to imitate his example, the public would not long have to complain of the nuisances of the sidewalks.

The men known as "check-raisers" must either be an uncommonly clever set of fellows, or their victims never read the newspapers. Although scarcely a day passes without having some reference made to their operations, yet they seem to be able to pursue their calling with as little trouble as if it was legitimate. Saloon-keepers, generally, furnish them with the means of working. After drinking from six to a dozen mugs of beer, and paying the "score" promptly, the respect for a customer is so great that he may ask to be "accommodated" with a check to send to the country with perfect safety. A few days ago a confiding saloon-keeper sold a check for $20 to a customer of this class. On the following day the rogue had it cashed at the bank, having previously raised the amount to $590. It is a pity that the banks, when deceived by these tricks, have to suffer. If the saloon-keepers were to be held responsible they might not be so confiding.

There is no disposition on the part of February to improve in point of temperature as it nears its end. Yesterday it began early in the morning to defy public opinion with a snow-storm. The snow fell steadily all day, at times showing a disposition to turn into rain, and then changing its mind, and becoming more light and feathery than ever. The railroad tracks were, of course, more or less obstructed. The Third-avenue cars early "doubled up," and the Fourth-avenue line relied upon a frequent use of its sweeping-machine. These machines, if they were used in sufficient number, could readily keep the track clear of snow. When, however, but one machine is used on a long route, there is time for the snow to entirely block the track before it can be swept a second time. If the Fourth-avenue Company were to keep six machines constantly at work between Thirty-second-street and the City Hall, they could defy the fiercest snow-storm that even the present Winter could bring.

The use of the T rail for horse-railroads has been forbidden in Jersey City, and all horse-railroad companies are to be compelled to adopt the flange, or centre-bearing rail. This is an excellent provision, both for the public and the car companies. The flange rail does not strain carriages and wagons nearly as much as does the T rail, and it renders it a much easier task to replace on the track a car that has been thrown off. In this City it is used on nearly every road except the Fourth-avenue. The retention of the T rail on that route is due to the fact that heavy freight-cars are compelled to pass over it on their way down town. Were the T rail to be abolished in this City as it has been in Jersey City, the Harlem Company could no longer run its freight-cars below Forty-second-street, and interrupt travel three or four times a day, as it now does. A short and easy way to abolish this nuisance would be to compel Mr. VANDERBILT to change the rails of the Fourth-avenue line, and adopt a flange rail.

Corporations that pay fancy dividends may take a lesson from the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company. That company promptly paid its enormous losses by the Chicago and Boston fires, and to-day ranks high among the insurance companies of England and America. But the very simple rule that where there are such heavy losses there can be no profits does not appear to be appreciated by its stockholders, and hence the row at the meeting held in London on Wednesday. No dividend has been declared for the past year; neither could there be, in the face of such enormous losses, and, though stockholders may whine, policy-holders will be all the better satisfied.

There must indeed be something radically rotten in the management of affairs at the Sing Sing State Prison. Hardly a week passes but some convict succeeds in making his escape. The latest reward offered is for the recapture of a thief named KERRIGAN, who escaped on Wednesday last, and who is probably, at this moment, planning a burglary somewhere in this City, the scene of his previous operations. Not long since it was hinted that such escapes must be expected after the advent of a new State administration, when prison officials are about to be replaced by appointees of the new State Prison Inspector, and are apt "to make hay while the sun shines." If the Albany authorities are aware of such a state of affairs at Sing Sing, the sooner the intended changes are made the better for the discipline of the prison and the security of our homes.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Passage of the Charter by the Assembly—Business in the Senate—The Adjournment Resolution.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1873.

At last the charter contest, so far as the Assembly is concerned, is ended, and the bill, after the most protracted discussion which a law has lately received in the popular branch of the State Legislature, was passed this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, by the decisive vote of 88 to 32. Not a single Republican voted against it, and two of the small number of Democrats in the Assembly voted for it. The end was reached at last with such unanimity and éclat that no one begrudged the time which was spent upon the measure, nor the Democrats the satisfaction they had obtained from pouring upon it deluges of abuse as a device of "political tyrants and robbers."

The session of to-day was not marked in its earlier stages by anything dramatic or even interesting. As soon as the House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Lynde, of St. Lawrence, in the chair, notwithstanding the general understanding of the previous evening that the matter should be considered as settled, Mr. Crary, of New-York, made another attack upon the Opdyke substitute for section 25, by moving to amend so as to require a two-thirds vote of the Aldermen in making appointments over the veto of the Mayor. Apparently forgetful of the fact that last week he had made precisely the same proposition and a speech in support of it, with the result of having it voted down by the entire Republican strength of the House, he proceeded to argue again in its favor, but quite briefly. When he sat down nobody replied to him, and the vote being called there were a few feeble ayes and a thundering volley of noes, that not only settled the appointing power but convinced the Democrats that it was settled, and there were no further efforts to disturb it. The House then went in earnest upon the work of perfecting the bill, and the first step taken was on motion of Mr. Blumenthal to amend section 121 so as to fix the salary of the Superintendent of Police, and finally the suggestion of Mr. Batcheller being accepted, it was decided that the salary of this officer should be fixed by the Board of Police at a sum not to exceed $10,000 per annum. Mr. Blumenthal then got after the provision giving the Corporation Counsel power to appoint attorneys for the several departments, and desired to amend so as to except the Health Department from this provision, and argued briefly in favor of the change, but after a short reply from Mr. Opdyke, the proposed amendment was voted down. Mr. Blumenthal, unfortunately for himself, had yet another amendment, and desirous to test the sense of the House, moved to amend by providing that the terms of office of the heads of departments fixed at six years, should be three years, and he was unlucky enough to say that three years having been named as the longest term in the charter as introduced, he desired to ask what had induced the change to the longer period. Mr. Blumenthal having been the especial champion and mouth-piece of the Committee of Seventy, Speaker Cornell was unkind enough to say that the change had been made in deference to the wishes of the Committee of Seventy, and Mr. Blumenthal doubting this, Mr. Pierson was appealed to, and said that some of the Seventy had urged the change upon the Committee on Cities, and he certainly understood that the change had been made to meet the views of the Seventy. Mr. Blumenthal, thereupon, subsided, and having no more amendments his voice was not lifted again, until in a last protest on the final passage of the bill. Mr. Batcheller was the next to offer an amendment, which he did to the thirty-second section, so as to allow the Deputy Controller to exercise the powers of Controller only during a period of three months, instead of during the whole term, as the section originally provided. Mr. Lincoln sought in vain to amend section 38, and Mr. Deering caused the first flurry of the day by proposing an amendment as to the powers of the Board of Apportionment, which was alleged would open the door to all old rejected claims against the City. Mr. Deering insisted that such would not be the case, but other gentlemen were afraid it might be; and after considerable discussion, Mr. Deering withdrew the amendment. By this time the hour of noon had arrived, and nobody had apparently any more amendments of a practical character to offer, and Mr. Opdyke to fill the gap, came forward with an amendment to his provision for a commission to frame a new charter, so that only the cumulative voting portion should be submitted to the people. Mr. Batcheller attacked the whole project, saying the Republicans could afford to pass this charter without putting a stump speech in it, and he thought the clause a reflection on the work of the Assembly. Mr. Smith Weed, ever watchful for a party advantage, moved to amend so that the charter to be made by this commission should be submitted to the people at a special election, to be held on the last Tuesday of April, and, if approved by a majority vote, should thereupon become the charter of the City of New-York. He was about to argue this proposition in his usual way, when Speaker Cornell flanked the threatened speech by moving that the committee rise and report progress on the bill, making the remark that it was now evident that no one had any more amendments of practical value to offer. The motion was carried, and the committee rose. Mr. Lynde made the usual report, by saying:

Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole have had under consideration Assembly bill No. 202, entitled, An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York, have made some progress therein, but not having gone through with the same, have instructed the Chairman to report that fact to the House, and ask leave to sit again.

Speaker Cornell announced the question to be on granting leave, when Mr. Pierson moved to disagree with the report of the committee, and order the bill to a third reading. On this motion the Democrats demanded the yeas and nays, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Alberger, Babcock, Baltz, Batcheller, Biglin, Blackie, Brewer, E. E. Brown, J. H. Brown, Buckley, Burritt, Clapp, Clarke, Cochue, Coggeshall, Cope, Crandall, Crawford, Davidson, Denniston, Dexter, Etting, Flinn, Foote, Ford, Fort, Furbeck, Gere, Gilbert, Goss, Griffin, Hardy, Heacock, Hendee, Herrick, Herring, Higgins, Hillyer, Hiller, Husted, Kennedy, Knettles, Landfield, Lewis, Lincoln, Lynde, Manley, Marcy, McQueen, Moore, O'Brien, Opdyke, Patterson, Pell, Persons, Phillips, Philpot, Pierson, Porteous, Prince, Raynor, Rice, Rose, Schoonmaker, Smith, Snyder, Mr. Speaker, Suydam, Swain, Sylvester, Tobey, Townsend, Van Cott, A. L. Van Dusen, W. J. Van Dusen, Voorhis, Walker, Watt, Wells, West, Whalen, A. Wight, N. A. White, Worth, Yeomans—86.

NAYS—Messrs. Beebe, Blessing, Blumenthal, Burns, Campbell, Carpenter, Cleary, Cook, Cornell, Crary, Cummings, Deering, Donohue, Hayes, Healey, Hill, Jacobs, Johnson, Mackin, McGuire, Mosher, Norton, Oakley, Ray, Roche, Ryan, Stewart, Tompkins, Van Valkenburgh, Weed, Wood—31.

When the name of Mr. Deering was called, he rose, and, asking to be excused from voting, said that, both as a member of the Subcommittee and Committee on the Affairs of Cities, he had approved, in substance, the charter as originally reported to the House; that when the bill was ordered last week to a third reading he had voted in favor of the motion, considering it under the circumstances the most perfect law that could be passed and in the interest of good government, but since then, and without his knowledge, a section (known as the sectarian clause) had been inserted, which he believed greatly and injuriously affected the very foundation of all good government—the education of the people. There were many reasons why this section should be stricken out, and believing it to be the duty of the House to give this section further consideration before finally acting upon the charter, he withdrew his desire to be excused from voting, and voted no.

When the vote had been announced, the House went into some miscellaneous business for some five minutes, when Mr. Pierson moved that the charter now have its third reading. Instantly there was a storm. Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Weed simultaneously sprang to their feet on points of order, claiming that no bill could be ordered to a third reading on the same day on which it was reported from Committee of the Whole, except by unanimous consent, but Speaker Cornell decided the point not well taken, and held that it could be so ordered by a two-thirds vote. Mr. Jacobs [illegible] point of order, that no bill could be read a third time unless it was reported from the Committee on Engrossed Bills as correctly engrossed, and claimed that this bill was an entirely different one [illegible] to the Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Weed argued to the same effect. Mr. Husted spoke on the other side, and the Speaker, having before his eyes the engrossed bill which had been recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, had no difficulty in overruling this point of order. Mr. Jacobs appealed from the decision, in order to speak further in defense of his view of the matter, but having concluded, withdrew his appeal. The Democrats demanded the yeas and nays on the question that the bill be read a third time, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Alberger, Babcock, Baltz, Batcheller, Biglin, Blackie, Brewer, E. E. Brown, J. H. Brown, Bulkley, Burritt, Clapp, Clarke, Cochue, Coggeshall, Cope, Costello, Crandall, Crawford, Davidson, Denniston, Dexter, Etting, Flinn, Foote, Ford, Fort, Furbeck, Gere, Gilbert, Goss, Griffin, Hardy, Heacock, Hendee, Herrick, Herring, Higgins, J. B. Hillyer, J. D. Hiller, Husted, Kennedy, Knettles, Landfield, Lewis, Lincoln, Lynde, Manley, Marcy, McQueen, Moore, O'Brien, Opdyke, Patterson, Pell, Persons, Phillips, Philpot, Pierson, Porteous, Prince, Raynor, Rice, Rose, Schoonmaker, Smith, Snyder, The Speaker, Suydam, Swain, Sylvester, Tobey, Townsend, Van Cott, A. L. Van Dusen, W. J. Van Dusen, Voorhis, Walker, Watt, Wells, West, Whalen, A. Wight, N. A. White, Worth, Yeomans, Young—88.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Beebe, Blessing, Blumenthal, Burns, Campbell, Carpenter, Cleary, Cook, Cornell, Crary, Cummings, Deering, Donohue, Hayes, Healey, Hill, Jacobs, Johnson, Mackin, McGuire, Mosher, Norton, Oakley, Ray, Roche, Ryan, Stewart, Tompkins, Van Valkenburgh, Weed, Woods—32.

When the vote was announced the Speaker announced third reading of a bill, and the Clerk, Mr. O'Donnell, began the reading of the voluminous roll of manuscript, and following the usual custom, read three or four sections and paused, when the Speaker also, according to custom, was about to have the vote taken, when Mr. Weed jumped up and demanded that, according to the Constitution of the State, the 126 sections of the bill be read. Speaker Cornell calmly directed the Clerk to read the bill, and for a few minutes Smith Weed was the most unpopular man in the chamber, for this second infliction of the full reading of the bill through. After reading a few sections, however, it was stopped by common consent, and the charter was then passed by the Assembly by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alberger, Babcock, Badger, Baltz, Batcheller, Biglin, Blackie, Brewer, E. E. Brown, J. H. Brown, Bulkley, Burritt, Clapp, Clarke, Cochue, Coggeshall, Cope, Costello, Crandall, Crawford, Davidson, Deering, Denniston, Dexter, Etting, Fish, Flinn, Foote, Ford, Fort, Furbeck, Gere, Gilbert, Griffin, Hardy, Heacock, Hendee, Herrick, Herring, Higgins, J. B. Hillyer, J. D. Hiller, Husted, Kennedy, Knettles, Landfield, Lewis, Lincoln, Lynde, Manley, Marcy, McQueen, Moore, O'Brien, Opdyke, Patterson, Pell, Persons, Phillips, Philpot, Pierson, Porteous, Prince, Raynor, Rice, Rose, Schoonmaker, Smith, Snyder, The Speaker, Suydam, Swain, Sylvester, Tobey, Townsend, Van Cott, A. L. Van Dusen, W. J. Van Dusen, Voorhis, Walker, Watt, West, Whalen, A. Wight, N. A. White, Worth, Yeomans, Young—88.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Beebe, Blessing, Blumenthal, Burns, Campbell, Carpenter, Cleary, Cornell, Crary, Cummings, Donohue, Hayes, Healey, Hill, Jacobs, Johnson, Mackin, McGuire, Mosher, Oakley, Ray, Roche, Ryan, Stewart, Tompkins, Van Valkenburgh, Weed, Woods—31.

When the name of Mr. Prince was called, he rose and said:

Mr. Speaker: I ask to be excused from voting, for the following reasons: On the one hand, I am ardently desirous of aiding in and giving to New-York a Reform charter, which will insure to that City a just, able, and economical administration of government, satisfactory at home and creditable abroad, and thus properly crown the work of reform in which her best citizens have been engaged for the past two years. With this view I heartily supported the charter of the Committee of Seventy, last year, both before and after the vote, and subsequently the second Reform charter of 1872, which also failed to become a law. I consider the first and greatest duty of the present Legislature to be the passage of such a charter, and have looked forward almost impatiently to the day when that duty should be accomplished. The bill before us contains very many excellent provisions which are certainly great improvements to the existing law, and which commend themselves entirely to my judgment. All these considerations led me to vote in the affirmative.

On the other hand it is with the most sincere regret that I find in the proposed charter other provisions which it is impossible for me to approve. I will not particularize as to these, but will state that I am most especially opposed to the twenty-fifth section, which provides for the appointment of the heads of departments as being contrary to established and approved political principles, destructive to official responsibility, conducive to the formation of dangerous combinations, and in violation of good faith to the non-partisan reform element in New-York. I had hoped for the amendment of these provisions in Committee of the Whole, but was disappointed. These considerations would naturally lead me to vote in the negative.

But I recognise the fact that if this charter should not pass, it may result in an entire failure of the needed reform, and I do not forget that this bill is still to go to the Senate for its action. Unwilling by any act to impede the passage of what I trust will ultimately be made an altogether satisfactory reform charter, and in the confident hope that the Senate will preserve the beneficial and reject the improper provisions of the bill, I therefore withdraw my request to be excused from voting, and vote "yea."

Mr. Deering's name being called, he said:

He again asked to be excused from voting, for the reasons stated before, but the House refusing to excuse, he desired in explanation of his vote to state, that under the circumstances, the charter as now framed would, on the whole, he believed, be approved by a majority of all parties in the City of New-York, and subserved, more than any that had ever been presented to the Legislature, the best interests of that City, and, though not approving in any way the section he had before referred to, he still desired to be recorded in favor of the bill, which, he conscientiously believed would, on the whole, meet the approval of all good men. Withdrawing his excuse, therefore, he would vote aye.

Mr. Blumenthal also made some remarks in explaining his vote.

Thus closed the great contest, and after some miscellaneous business, the House adjourned at 2 o'clock. This afternoon, the corrected engrossed bill was sent to the Senate, and it will come up there for the first time to-morrow morning, and will probably be made a special order for early next week. The recess project has come to an untimely end, as it is now settled that the concurrent resolution cannot get through both Houses this week, and, unless the recess begins on to-morrow, nobody wants it.

THE HOLDING OF LAND BY ALIENS.

Senator Murphy's bill, to enable aliens to hold real estate, came up in Committee of the Whole, this morning, and was supported by him in a speech, in which he conclusively proved that the disability under which aliens suffer in this State was a relic of an exploded principle of the common law; that the holding of real estate by aliens was dangerous to the security of the Crown. He quoted from authorities to show that nearly all the States of the Union admitted aliens to hold real estate, and by a law passed in this State in 1845, aliens were allowed to hold real estate under certain conditions. It happened, however, that real property often escheated to the State, because these conditions could not be complied with, and the Legislature spent much time every session in passing "escheat bills," releasing the interest of the State in property devised by aliens. Mr. Lowery thought that only resident aliens should be allowed to hold, and Mr. D. P. Wood was of the same opinion, as it was quite possible that real estate might be acquired for hostile purposes in New-York and Brooklyn by a foreign power. This idea did not appear to find any great favor, but, before a vote was taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Wood, Mr. Murphy stated that several Senators had desired to discuss this question of non-residents and resident aliens at a future time, and he moved that the bill be progressed, which was done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Assembly bill to authorize writs of mandamus and of prohibition to issue to the Special Term of the Supreme Court, or to any justice thereof sitting in Chambers, was passed in the Senate this morning with merely verbal amendment. This bill was the subject of much contest in the Assembly, and received several important amendments there.

The code of laws for the valuation and assessment of real and personal property in this State, prepared by the commission of which Mr. David Wells was Chairman, was introduced in the Senate this morning in the shape of a bill by Mr. James Wood. The provisions of the bill are familiar to the public, as the report of the commission, of which the bill is a part, was published in full in THE TIMES when it was made to Gov. Hoffman.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee had a public hearing this morning on the subject of

[illegible] suffrage. Mrs. Stakes, of New-York, spoke in favor of the cause of woman suffrage, and a number of ladies from New-York and Albany attended the hearing in the capacity of listeners.

THE EVENING SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Thirteen bills of no general importance were read a third time and passed in the Assembly, to-night, and the session would have been uninteresting, but for two incidents, one of which grew out of the other. The usual resolution for adjournment over Saturday and Sunday being offered, an amendment was presented by Mr. Van Cott, that when the adjournment takes place to-morrow, it be to Monday, March 10. Mr. Alberger who was in the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*, entertained the amendment, and Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, rising to debate it, claimed it must go over under the rules, but he was overruled by the Chair. Mr. Cornell, who was then on the floor, then raised the point of order that the resolution being concurrent must go over, but he, too, was overruled, and the House laughed heartily when the Speaker was put down by his temporary substitute. Mr. Cornell then resumed his place, and the vote being taken, Mr. Alberger made a few remarks against the adjournment and voted no. When Mr. Speaker was called, Mr. Cornell was on the floor, and made a few tart remarks in reference to the conduct of Mr. Alberger, saying he had ruled improperly in the chair to let the resolution come before the House, and had then made a virtuous speech against it. The resolution was adopted by a small majority, and on motion was sent immediately to the Senate for concurrence. Mr. Alberger then rose to a question of privilege, and made reply to the remark of Mr. Cornell, declaring that he repelled any insinuations that he had been controlled by any improper motives in his ruling. Mr. Cornell also rose to a question of privilege, and disclaimed any intention to impute improper motives to Mr. Alberger. There the matter stopped. The scene attracted the undivided attention of the House while it lasted, and everybody was relieved when it ended as happily as it did. The concurrent resolution for a recess being considered in the Senate, was laid on the table by a vote of 14 to 2. What its fate will be to-morrow cannot be prophesied.

THE CHARTER IN THE SENATE.

The charter reached the Senate this evening, and the announcement of its long-expected presence at once stilled every sound in the chamber. After a momentary pause, Mr. Tiemann rose and moved that extra copies of the bill be printed. His constituents, he said, were extremely desirous to see the bill as it had been amended by the Assembly, and it was expedient to get a general expression of opinion on it. For he believed this Legislature was sincerely desirous to pass a thoroughly good charter. Mr. Johnson moved to adjourn, but subsequently withdrew the motion on request. The President explained that if extra copies were to be printed it would have to be referred to the Committee on Printing. Mr. D. P. Wood moved that the bill be printed and placed on the files, that Senators might see it in the form in which the Assembly passed it. This was agreed to, and the charter will be on the files by Tuesday morning.

The concurrent resolution to adjourn was also sent from the House. Mr. Woodin immediately moved that it lie on the table. The point of order was raised that, as the resolution went over under the rule, the motion was not in order. The President decided otherwise. The yeas and nays were called by Mr. Johnson on Mr. Woodin's motion, and it was carried 14 to 6. The effect of this is that the resolution can only be taken from the table by vote of the Senate, instead of being called up in the ordinary course of business.

Senator Tiemann presented a petition of certain citizens of New-York who desired, he said, to be heard before the Committee on Cities, on the new charter. The petition states that the signers are of opinion that the power of appointment and removal should be lodged absolutely in the hands of the Mayor. Among the 102 names signed, the only one known to the public is that of Peter Cooper.

The bill in relation to challenges of jurors was in Committee of the Whole, but on motion of Mr. Robertson it was simply progressed, as Mr. James Wood, who wished to speak on it, was not present.

The Committee of Fifty, of Brooklyn, have preferred charges of malfeasance in office against the District Attorney of Kings County, before the Governor.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

In the Constitutional Commission this morning Mr. Dudly, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a section prohibiting the consolidation of parallel and competing railway lines.

Also, requiring uniformity in the power and liabilities of savings banks.

The committee had under consideration the legislative article, and it was finally decided to elect members of Assembly by single districts, the State to be divided into 128 districts, and if, in this division, a county has a fraction of fifty-five per cent. of population (more than the ratio for its proportion of 128 members,) it shall be entitled to an additional member, and the number of members of Assembly is increased to cover the increase which this fraction of representation will produce.

The pay of members was fixed at $1,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.

Several Persons Killed and a Number Injured by Falling Walls.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The six-story brick building, corner of Hanover and Blackstone streets, occupied by George A. Sammett, manufacturer of mattresses and bedding, and other parties, was destroyed by fire this morning.

The fire broke out shortly after 10 o'clock, and the inflammable material caused a rapid progress of the flames. Sixteen girls were at work on the fourth story, who, with the exception of Mary Ellen Moore, managed to escape to the roof, and with great difficulty and danger reached the adjoining roof, and were rescued. Miss Moore, aged eighteen, jumped from the third-story. Mary Keys was badly hurt in jumping from the burning roof to the roof adjoining. At 11 o'clock the wall seemed strong, and several firemen on ladders were directing water on the Hanover-street side of the building, when the spectators were appalled by seeing the upper portion sway and fall outward, carrying with them the ladders and a score of firemen, with the terrible result given below. The three upper stories were occupied by Mr. Sammett; the second story and ground floor by Fessenden & Osgood, dry-goods dealers; J. N. Piper, confectioner; Morton's coffee and lunch room; Harris' hair-dressing saloon; R. McLoud, country produce; R. M. Lowell, plumber, and several country produce dealers.

The following is a detailed list of the casualties:

Killed—John Prince, Jr., of No. 43 Saratoga-street, East Boston; James Starpe, of Engine Company No. 15, and B. P. Stowell, of Engine Company No. 15, both of Broadway, South Boston.

Injured—Mary Moore, No. 22 Skillman-street, seriously; G. A. Sammett, of Dedham, probably fatally; Mary Keyes, No. 17 Skillman-street, slightly; Thomas Merritt, of Hose Company No. 2, scalp wound, sprained ankle, and leg injured—not serious; Geo. LeCaine, of Hose Company No. 4, residing on Camden-street, injured in back badly; O. L. Woods, of Engine No. 15, badly injured; C. R. Smith, of Engine No. 15, slightly injured; A. C. Scott, of Hose No. 2, Hudson-street, head and face badly injured; Charles Ingersoll, of Hose No. 2, No. 151 Tyler-street, slightly injured; Sylvester Stone, of Hose No. 3, slightly injured; Edward Martin, of Hose No. 4, hurt in the face, not dangerous; H. D. Demery, of Hose No. 2, No. 41 Orleans-street, seriously injured in the left arm and left leg, and scalp-wounds; Samuel Harrington, of Hose No. 2, slightly injured; William Baker, of Engine No. 11, and William H. Marshall, of Hose No. 4, both living in Northampton-street, slightly injured; Moses A. Packard, of the Insurance Brigade, slightly injured; one man from Hose No. 3, and another from Hose No. 4, are missing, as is also a substitute named Hayes; Harry L. Smith, of Cambridge, badly injured in the head.

The more seriously injured were promptly conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Several Persons Missing—The Walls a Mere Shell.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The latest reports of the Hanover-street fire state that Mary Babb and Lizzie Hinks, two girls employed by Mr. Sammett, are missing, and probably buried in the ruins. They were last seen running for their hats and cloaks. A substitute fireman named Hayes is also missing.

The total known casualties to firemen are two killed outright, two supposed fatally wounded, twelve more or less injured, and one missing. The pecuniary loss is not fully known, but will probably be about $50,000, which is mostly insured.

The walls of the building were a mere sham, pieced out of old and new material, the three upper stories being built upon the lower portion with eight-inch walls. The toppling of the upper walls threw the ladders, which were covered by firemen, outward, dashing them to death and terrible injuries.

A Coroner's jury will investigate the catastrophe.

STATE CHARITIES.

The Need of Trained Nurses—How Relief is Administered in New-York.

The first annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association was held, last evening, at the hall of the Union League Club, and was attended by a large gathering of the patrons and friends of the movement. Mr. Theodore Dwight, LL.D., presided. The chairman, having briefly explained the objects and purposes of the Association, drew attention to the management of our public institutions, stating that, though intended for the best and most humane ends, they were capable of great abuse. To remedy those abuses was the design of their Association, for it was dreadful to contemplate the sickening details of the management of their work-houses as revealed to the public but a few years since. The active co-operation and support of the good ladies of New-York contributed mainly to their success of the past year. They visited Bellevue Hospital, and by their suggestions and advice produced the great reforms for good which have been recently introduced in that institution. What that hospital now most wanted was an efficient staff of trained nurses, and to the attainment of that end their efforts would be directed in the future. Mr. Dwight referred to the curse of hereditary pauperism, which it was feared would be fastened upon us by the miserable poor-house system in existence, and drew special attention to the Westchester Poor-house, where the good ladies who visited it were refused admission to prosecute their charitable work. He concluded by proposing some unimportant amendments to the Constitution, which were adopted.

A lengthened and very interesting report of the Vice-President, Mrs. Louise Schuyler Lee, was read, detailing the result of their labors for the past year, particularizing the reforms they effected in Bellevue Hospital, and urging the great necessity for educated nurses for this and similar institutions.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton spoke of the legal principles involved in this reform movement. There were fifty-five institutions for the poor in this State, and in this City of New-York alone, numbering nearly one million inhabitants, two hundred thousand persons have been assisted within the past three years. Last year eighty-five thousand people were sent to jail by the ablest and most incorruptible police magistracy in the world, [laughter,] and while New-York has only a voting population of one hundred and sixty thousand, forty thousand of that number are yearly committed for some criminal offense in the Police Courts. In 1869, medicine and gratuitous medical advice were commenced to be given by order of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and the amount expended in a single year for that purpose was $116,865. Of the families relieved, there were born in the United States 864; in Germany, 828; in Scotland, 25, and in Ireland, the voting nation, 3,248. The Irish received two-thirds of the $116,865, thus distributed, and this matter ought to recommend itself to all sensible and honest people as one which required investigation. There were thousands of persons in this City receiving aid who ought to be engaged in remunerative employment. There were 195,000 in our poor-houses, and the annual result of their labor for the year was $8,200. These were circumstances which required no comment, for if these institutions were properly managed, if the inmates were compelled to do honest labor, there would be infinitely less pauperism; its hereditary tendency would be destroyed, and hundreds of thousands of dollars would be spared to the overburdened taxpayers of the City of New-York.

Col. Henry G. Stebbins gave a very interesting narrative of his experience of educated nurses in charitable institutions in England, and asserted that a school for their training would effect more real good to the community than any institution of learning.

Rev. John Hall, D. D., delivered an earnest address in support of the objects of the institution and its claim for support, not alone from charitable, but from economical motives. He lamented the existence of pauperism to such a large extent as a curse, but in regard to the remarks of Mr. Eaton as an Irishman who was not a voter—[laughter]—he desired to say a word for his countrymen. It was true that often they came into possession of money for which they rendered no equivalent in the form of labor, but so long as there were honorable gentlemen who considered themselves capable to be legislators in the State and in Washington who would put a dollar in the hands of these poor creatures—many of them were ignorant and illiterate—was it to be wondered at that they should yield to their blandishments and inducements. [Applause.] There was mischief all round, and the whole political atmosphere should be cleansed. Mr. Hall spoke of the great use of trained nurses at the bedside of the sick, and also on the general management of poor-houses and hospitals, and strongly expressed his desire for the success of the objects their society had in view.

After remarks by Rev. Dr. Bellows, the meeting adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY.

On Saturday evening, March 1, will be given, at Steinway Hall, the annual concert of the American Musical Fund Society. The President and his associate officials have addressed a card to the public explaining the reasons why the original programme has not been carried out as expected, and promising improvements hereafter. In behalf of a long list of sick and of little orphan children we are asked to do what we can to aid the concert of Saturday. The best way to do this is to state the above facts of the case, and to add the assurance that the programme includes many highly attractive features. Among the performers will be Mlle. Camilla Urso, Mlle. Corradi, Miss Ida Hill, her first appearance; Mr. Mills, the distinguished pianist; Mr. George W. Morgan, the celebrated organist; Mr. Letsch; a grand orchestra under Mr. Carl Bergmann, and other important assistants. The selections include compositions of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Rubinstein, Thomas, Stigelli, S. B. Mills, Petrella, Paganini, and—given for the first time—a new overture, "Great Republic," by Mr. Bristow. All this ought to draw a fine house on the score of intrinsic merit and attraction, and, when the other considerations in behalf of being present are allowed due weight, we cannot doubt that the concert will prove in this sense all it should be. Tickets are now on sale in the usual places, and the programme will begin on Saturday night punctually at 8 o'clock.

College of Physicians and Surgeons—Distribution of Prizes at Steinway Hall.

Steinway Hall was well filled last evening by a select audience, on the occasion of the sixty-sixth annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The platform was occupied by the professors and trustees of the college, Edward Delafield, M. D., the President, presiding. The proceedings were enlivened by the presence of the Seventh Regiment Band in the orchestra, which discoursed at intervals during the evening some choice selections from Grafulla, Faust, Strauss, Heine, and Rossini. Prayer was said by Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D. D., after which the ceremony of conferring the degrees upon over 100 graduates of the college was performed by the President, who pronounced them fully qualified to enter upon their professional career, and presented each gentleman with his diploma. The valedictory address was delivered by Charles Kelsey, M. D., of the graduating class, after which the proceedings were brought to a close by an address to the graduates by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

The following is the list of prizes awarded by Prof. Dalton: For Graduating Thesis—First prize awarded to Landon R. Langworth, A. B., Cincinnati, Ohio, for a thesis on "Ligature of the External Carotid." The second prize was awarded to Daniel H. Smith, New-York City, for a thesis on "Hydrocyanic Acid." The prize of the Alumni Association was awarded to Andrew H. Smith, M. D., New-York City, for a thesis on the effects of high atmospheric pressure, including the "Caisson Disease." Honorable mention was made of William F. Mittendorf, New-York City, for a thesis on "Uroscopic Examination." The Otis Prize of $50, established by Prof. Thomas, was awarded to Edward J. Birmingham, and the Thomas prize of a case of surgical instruments was awarded to Joseph D. Anway.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

At a Republican caucus in Lewiston, Me., last evening, Mr. N. W. Farwell was nominated for Mayor.

The resignation of Major Edward Wright, Pay-master, has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 1, next.

Charles Jeffries was lost overboard from the schooner R. H. Rumall, of Townsend's Inlet, N. J., on Saturday night last.

Charles Clayton, Congressman elect, has resigned his position as Surveyor of San Francisco, to take effect on the 3d of March.

John Burrell, of Columbia, Penn., colored, while attempting to steal chickens, was shot and killed, on Wednesday night, by a trap-set gun.

Lawrence Unkelbach, a German, forty-nine years of age, committed suicide by hanging, Wednesday, in Baltimore. The cause was domestic trouble.

The President has signed the bill to allow the Union Pacific Railroad Company to build a bridge across the St. Louis River between Rice's Point, Minn., and Conner's Point, Wis.

John Carney and Patrick Quinn were burned by sulphur, yesterday, in the slope of the Daniel Webster Colliery, at Shamokin, Penn. Carney has died. Quinn will probably recover.

John Smith, alias Kernan, escaped from Sing Sing, yesterday, by means of a false key. He accidentally left two letters behind which revealed the outside help. He has not yet been captured.

The schooner Georgie Pond, from Boston, for Wilmington, N. C., went ashore on Block Island on the 21st inst., but was got off on Wednesday without material damage and proceeded.

Perry Vosburg, a prominent shipper of Poughkeepsie, has mysteriously disappeared. When last seen he was at Albany, and had $3,000 on his person. It is believed he has been murdered for his money.

The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has been ordered to send 100 recruits to Austin, Texas, for assignment to the Fourth Cavalry, and ninety to Fort Riley, Kansas, for the Sixth Cavalry.

British bark Somerville, Capt. Smith, from Fernandina for the River Platte, with pitch pine lumber, and the German ship Eugénie, from Java with sugar, bound to Falmouth, are at St. Thomas, W. I., leaking.

Reports are current of heavy embezzlements from the Lechmere National Bank of East Cambridge, Mass., consisting of United States and other bonds deposited in the bank for safe keeping. The matter is undergoing investigation.

The Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad has been mortgaged for $8,000,000, to provide funds for the better equipment of the road, to procure additional grounds, to pay floating liabilities, and to provide for contingencies.

A fire at Alton, Ill., on Tuesday night, destroyed the shoe-store of Smiley Brothers, the dry-goods store of Richard Flagg, and the drug-store of H. W. Chamberlain. The loss is from $40,000 to $50,000, and the property is mostly covered by insurance.

The Maine Democratic State Committee met in Augusta on Wednesday evening, and organized by electing S. D. Leavitt, of Eastport, Chairman, and A. W. Bradbury, of Portland, Secretary. The next State convention will be held at Portland.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $2,920,090 51; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,940,000; coin, $46,829,383 20, including coin certificates, $23,396,000.

Simon Brown, editor of the *New-England Farmer*, died Wednesday at his residence at Concord, Mass., of typhoid fever. He was formerly Congressional Librarian at Washington, and subsequently Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and has held other important State offices.

The residence of Richard Tilghman, ten miles from Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. A gas explosion set fire to the lower story. The flames spread so rapidly that the inmates, sixteen in number, had to escape in their night-clothing. Loss $20,000; no insurance.

The Maine House of Representatives passed to be engrossed, yesterday, an act additional to the Prohibitory Liquor law, to the effect that the nuisance act shall apply to any place where intoxicating liquors are sold for tippling purposes. This is intended to include cider when intoxicating.

A dispatch from Harrisburg reports, unofficially, that the Commissioners of the Pennsylvania Sinking Fund have resolved to pay on presentation $1,250,000 of the five, ten, and six per cent. bonds of the Commonwealth, being certificates of $5,000 and under, and to stop the interest thereon after ninety days' notice.

The will of Richard F. Sheppard, of Philadelphia, has been admitted to probate. It leaves $300,000 to the widow, which goes to her grandson, now four years old, at her death. In the event of the death of the grandson, the whole estate is to be divided between the Northern and Southern Homes for Friendless Children.

The Western Woolen Manufacturers' Association, in annual session at Chicago, yesterday, considered the question of organizing a fair association in that city, for the annual exposition of textile fabrics. It is thought that the project will reach a successful issue, and it is proposed to open the exhibition on Oct. 9, the anniversary of the fire.

In March, 1868, an American Express Company's messenger was robbed, near Cincinnati, of nearly $20,000 by Lew Dolman. Subsequently Dolman went to St. Louis, and while attempting to rob a house in the suburbs, was shot and killed by a detective. Dolman left considerable property, and the express company brought suit against the public administrator to recover. The suit was decided, on Monday, by Judge Prim, of St. Louis, giving judgment in favor of the plaintiffs for $24,000.

Two Hundred Houses in New-Orleans Burned—Loss $250,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 27.—A fire in the Third District this afternoon destroyed nearly six squares, bounded by Claude, Dauphine, and Mandeville streets and Washington-avenue About 200 houses and their contents were consumed, mostly small frame dwellings. The De Soto school-house was also destroyed. Scarcity of water prevented the firemen from doing effective service. A high wind prevailed. The loss is estimated at $250,000; insurance unknown. About 200 families are left homeless.

"Philadelphia and the Centennial."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article entitled as above, in your issue of this morning, you state the subscriptions made by Philadelphia to the Centennial at $1,250,000—$1,000,000 of which you consider to be scarcely the gift of Philadelphians—since "$500,000 of this was from the municipal government, and another $500,000 from railroad corporations." After these deductions the amount actually subscribed by citizens up to this time would seem to be no more than $250,000.

Some error has crept into these figures. The subscriptions announced to the Centennial meeting on Washington's Birthday aggregated $742,640, exclusive of the contributions of the city and railroad companies. During the meeting additional shares were taken to the amount of $41,680, bringing up the total, without deductions, to $1,784,320. But the returns made to the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee have been found to be so defective, and the subscriptions have come in so rapidly since the meeting, as to leave little doubt that $150,000 must be added to this before the close of this week. Moreover, it is reasonably certain that the Pennsylvania Legislature will make an appropriation of $1,000,000. Thus the entire subscription from Pennsylvania, which may be announced within a fortnight, with three-fourths of the State still to hear from, may be set down as $3,000,000. The capital desired from the entire nation is $10,000,000. I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

A PHILADELPHIAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1873.

Republican Congressional Nomination in Connecticut.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 27.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Second District, held in this city to-day, unanimously renominated Hon. Stephen W. Kellogg by acclamation. The convention was largely attended, and the earnest speeches of Messrs. Douglass, Wright, and Brainerd, of Middlesex, Conn., and Smith, Hubbard, and Lewis, of New-Haven, Conn., were received with the utmost enthusiasm by the convention. The indications are that Mr. Kellogg will again capture the Democratic district.

Miss Emily Faithfull's Farewell Lectures.

The many friends of Miss Emily Faithfull, in the United States and Canadas, will learn with regret that, having recently suffered so severely from asthma, she intends leaving for England by the White Star steamer sailing April 5. In the meantime, she has promised to give farewell lectures at Boston, Brooklyn, and New-York. Miss Faithfull has just returned from Washington, where she received great attentions from the British Minister, Lady Thornton, and other notables, and had a special audience with the President.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Report of the Morrill Committee of the Senate—Recommendation to Expell Mr. Patterson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate Credit Mobilier Committee finished its report to-day, and about 10½ this evening it was presented to the Senate by Senator Morrill, of Maine. The rumor had spread about the Capitol a short time before that the report would be made, and though the galleries had been empty a short time earlier in the evening, when the resolution accompanying the report was read there was a large audience present. The resolution is brief, and in the usual form:

Resolved, That James W. Patterson be, and hereby is, expelled from his seat as a member of the Senate.

Mr. Patterson dropped his head and appeared greatly affected. There was no other resolution with the report, but of course Senators who had been touched by the evidence were anxious to know what it said of themselves. Mr. Harlan rushed to the clerk's desk and hastily looked through the document and took notes of some portions of it. Mr. Patterson then secured the manuscript, and took it to his desk, and kept complete possession of it, the effect of which is to prevent the papers of the country from sending much of the committee's presentation, or the grounds on which action was rested. The report is understood to be very severe in its expressions toward Senator Harlan, and to leave him in a very undesirable situation, the verdict being in a manner one of "Not proven."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is the report of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee, submitted by the Chairman, Senator Morrill, of Maine, at 10½ o'clock to-night.

They report that they have regarded the duty devolved upon them by order of the Senate limited in its range to such matters affecting members of the Senate as are contained in the communication from the House of Representatives, and have accordingly confined their inquiries to the elucidation of the testimony accompanying the communications. Having examined the testimony taken before the House of Representatives committee, and heard the statements of the Senators in relation thereto, and taken such testimony as was accessible, tending to shed light upon the subject matter, and having attentively considered the same, the committee, in the first instance, present the facts, as ascertained touching each member of the Senate.

SENATOR LOGAN.

In the list of members of the Senate supposed to be affected by the evidence taken by the Committee of the House of Representatives, is the name of John A. Logan.

In December, 1867, Mr. Logan made an arrangement with Mr. Ames to purchase ten shares of the stock commonly known as the shares of the Credit Mobilier of America, upon the recommendation of Mr. Ames that the stock was valuable, and payment could be made in consideration of the agreement at any time, and the stock was never delivered. In June following, Mr. Ames showed to Mr. Logan an account, in which he credited him with two dividends arising on the stock, subsequent to its purchase, of 80 and 60 per cent. respectively, from which he deducted $1,000, the price of the stock, and gave Mr. Logan a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House for the balance, $329, which check was paid. On the 10th of July following, having become doubtful whether it was good stock or whether there would not be difficulty about it, Mr. Logan paid to Mr. Ames the amount of money received on the checks, and the interest thereon, stating to him he had concluded not to take the stock, to which Mr. Ames assented, and here the transaction ended, Mr. Logan having no further interest in it. Mr. Logan and Mr. Ames were members of the House of Representatives at the time of the transaction.

MR. CONKLING.

In the record from the House of Representatives is the name of Mr. Roscoe Conkling, a member of the Senate. Mr. Conkling does not appear to have been connected in any way with stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and consequently is in no way affected thereby.

MR. H. WILSON.

On or about December, 1867, Senator Wilson on behalf of his wife, at the instance of Mr. Ames, and upon the advice of friends, contracted for twenty shares of the Credit Mobilier Stock, paying therefor in cash $2,000, which belonged to his wife, Mr. Ames giving a receipt for the same, and a guarantee for the payment of ten per cent. interest thereon. Mr. Wilson became dissatisfied with the transaction from what he had learned of differences in the management of the Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Companies, and concluded to regard the transaction as complete. He so stated to Mr. Ames, who consented to so regard it, and an adjustment was, therefore, made, by which Mr. Ames paid back the $2,000 to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wilson paying back to Mr. Ames all dividends upon the stock, and he paying Mrs. Wilson $814, the amount she would have received as dividends accruing upon the stock. It was by contract by her husband, and Mr. Wilson had no right or interest thereon, except such as grew out of these facts.

MR. JAMES HARLAN.

It appears that Thomas C. Durant, of New-York, Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, had taken an interest in the Senatorial election of 1866 in the State of Iowa, and that Mr. Harlan, the then Secretary of the Department of the Interior, contemplated being a candidate at that election. There had been a long personal intercourse between Dr. Durant and Mr. Harlan. Dr. Durant, who had a large personal interest in the State of Iowa, and professed to believe that Harlan understood the interest of the State, and had been long enough at Washington to look out for these interests; had in the year 1865 given to Mr. Harlan $10,000 for the purpose of securing Mr. Hrrlan's election to the Senate of the United States. Dr. Durant did not know how the money was applied, nor does it appear that he gave any direction for its application, but seemed to expect that it was to be in part, at least, used to secure the influence of some paper in that State. Mr. Harlan states that he received the money for election purposes in 1865, and that it was so used; that it was intended to cover expenses which his friends had incurred in the State canvass of that year, and, also, the expenses of the Legislature. That the contribution of Durant was voluntary and not solicited by him, was not in consideration of any services performed or to be performed personally or officially or otherwise; that its reception and use had no reference to the donor's connection with any public or private enterprise, and that it was used in paying the expenses of the canvass at the Fall election of the members of the Legislature, and for the expenses of friends coming to, staying at, and returning from the capital of Iowa, at the election of a Senator.

MR. PATTERSON.

The transactions between Mr. Patterson and Oakes Ames disclose these principal facts, namely, that on the 31st of August, 1867, Mr. Patterson purchased of Mr. Ames thirty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, paying therefor at that date $3,000, which stock was subsequently delivered by Mr. Ames to Morton, Bliss & Co., of New-York, the business correspondents of Mr. Patterson. Upon the 12th of May, 1871, and on that date Morton, Bliss & Co. mailed a letter addressed to Senator Patterson, informing him of such deposit; that Mr. Ames had retained possession of the stock, receiving dividends thereon and paying them over to Mr. Patterson as they were declared in February and June following, until said 6th of May, when, in a final settlement between the parties, the balance of the dividend was adjusted and in pursuance to which the stock was placed in the hands of Morton, Bliss & Co. On two occasions, subsequently and prior to 1861, Mr. Patterson purchased from Mr. Ames Union Pacific Railroad stock and bonds, investing therein, in all the sum of $4,000, which stock and bonds were placed in the hands of Morton, Bliss & Co., and were by them sold on Mr. Patterson's account. The market value of Credit Mobilier stock in August, 1867, was at par, and rose in the next six or eight months to the value of $200 or $225 per share. On this stock were paid in dividends, on the 14th February, 1898, $2,328; on the 23d June, following, $1,800; on the 6th May, 1871, $757 24; and 100 shares of Union Pacific Stock, and $2,000 worth of income bonds of the road.

It is not deemed important for the consideration of the matters submitted to the committee to remark at length upon the character of the Credit Mobilier of America and its relations to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The Credit Mobilier was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1859, and known as the Fiscal Agency of Pennsylvania, the purpose of which was the purchase and sale of railroad bonds and securities, and to make advances of money and of credit of railroads to improved companies, &c. In March, 1864, its name was changed by the Legislature to the Credit Mobilier of America, and it was empowered to engage in the construction of railroads, &c., passed under the control of persons in the interest of the Union Pacific Railroad, and was to be used in connection therewith as a construction agent. The Union Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated by Congress prior to 1864, and was largely endowed with grants of land and money subsidies; was subject to its control, and might be affected by its legislation. In 1865, Oakes Ames became interested in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and also in the Credit Mobilier, and was connected with the construction of the Union Pacific Road. The share-holders of the Credit Mobilier were generally shareholders in the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The capital stock of the Credit Mobilier was $2,500,000, to which, in 1867, it was voted to add fifty per cent., which was to be offered to its stockholders with a bonus of an equal amount of first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. In August, 1867, Mr. Ames contracted with the Union Pacific Company to build 677 miles of the road for the sum of $47,000,000. The contract was to be and was, by agreement with parties before entered into, assigned to trustees for execution, it being agreed that the profits arising therefrom should be divided with the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier. The contract price for building the road was deemed most liberal, from which large profits were expected, and the stock of the Credit Mobilier was supposed to possess a corresponding value. Mr. Ames was, in 1867, a large shareholder in the Credit Mobilier, the stock of which he does not appear to have been anxious to dispose of, but was disposed and was active to enter into enter into engagement contracts with members of Congress for stock which he expected to supply from shares of the stock of the company, which were in the hands of Thomas C. Durant, the Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad, or shareholder in the Credit Mobilier, in trust, for uses not declared; and 343 shares of this stock were subsequently delivered to Ames, as trustee, to enable him to perform these engagements, Ames paying to the company the par value of the stock at that time. The estimated value of the Credit Mobilier stock in December, 1867, was at least double its par value, and the dividends subsequently paid thereon would justify a much higher value. This stock was understood to have been contracted for with members at par, Mr. Ames, in most of the cases, carrying the shares, there being little doubt of the motives of Mr. Ames in the disposition of the stock. It was his diplomacy to gain friends in Congress; and, getting men to look after their own property, so to fortify the enormous interests which he was solicitous to protect against the contingency of unfriendly legislation already menacing. It was not desirable that such purposes should be described; and a statement to the parties addressed of the value of the stock, or the expected returns in eight dividends, would be such disclosure. They were accordingly left to look to other sources and future events to disclose the significance of the transaction on his part.

It will appear by a glance at the evidence taken before the committee of the House of Representatives, that Senator Conkling is in no manner affected thereby. On the contrary, the testimony negatives the idea that he was at any time the owner of, or in any way interested in the stock, or otherwise connected with the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific Railroad, and this still further confirmed by his statement before the committee. Senator Logan was not a member of this body at the date of the transaction referred to in the communication from the House of Representatives. While Mr. Ames may have designed to influence the subsequent action of Mr. Logan as a Representative in Congress, there is no proof that Mr. Logan had any knowledge of such a purpose. On the contrary, it appears as soon as he discovered that difficulty was likely to arise in the transactions of the Credit Mobilier, and but a few days after he had received said dividends, he promptly returned them to Mr. Ames, with the interest. The testimony does not affect him in any sense which would call for the action of the action of the Senate, if it possesses jurisdiction over acts happening before his election to the Senate, a question on which, under the finding of the commictee, it is unnecessary to express an opinion. The transaction stated in relation to Senator Wilson in the evidence referred to this committee, discloses an investment by him on behalf of his wife of $2,000 in Credit Mobilier stock at the instances of Oakes Ames and by the advice of friends. Whether the action is or is not in law to be regarded as that of his own or that of his wife, is not deemed material. It is certain that the money invested was contributed by friends to his wife—that he treated it as belonging to her. Considering the investment for her benefit, he received no personal advantage or benefit from it, and the money was finally repaid to and disposed of by her. Mr. Wilson does not appear to have been well informed as to the character of the Credit Mobilier, nor does it appear that he was aware or had reason to suspect that Mr. Ames had any object in commending the investment other than that of friendship. The Committee does not believe Senator Wilson is affected by the transaction with Mr. Ames, but they feel constrained to advert in this connection to the fact, that on the 15th of September last Mr. Wilson authorized to be sent to the public press of New-York a dispatch which in effect is regarded as an unqualified denial that he had ever obtained from Oakes Ames, or any other person, the slightest interest in the Credit Mobilier, and to remark that the dispatch was calculated to convey to the public an erroneous impression.

The evidence relating to Senator Harlan shows a transaction in 1865, while he was Secretary of the Interior Department. The transaction was not in its nature continuous, and it does not appear to have influenced his actions as a Senator since his election, or that it was intended, and however strongly the committee would deprecate the use of money, for purposes for which, in this case, it was contributed and used, and with whatever judgment they would resist any and all attempts by the free use of money to control the popular expression, they do not, however, refrain to remark upon the fact that Mr. Durant, the Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, a corporate creation of Congress, which would probably be again the subject of legislation, contributed $10,000 with the avowed purpose of its being used in securing the election of Mr. Harlan to the Senate of the United States, he being at the time of its receipt the Secretary of the Interior. This discloses an evil upon which the committee cannot too severely animadvert. The use of large sums of money to influence either popular or legislation electors strikes directly at the fundamental principle of a republican government. It excludes merit from public place, and undermines the public and private virtue upon which alone republican institutions can stand. It cannot be concealed that it is one of the threatening dangers to the permanence of our Government, and one which calls for the popular rebuke, which can come only, and should come speedily, from the united voice of the virtuous citizens of the Republic, uttered at every stage of governmental action, from the lowest to the highest, while this receipt and use of money is open to the censure, the evidence adduced to prove that Senator Harlan was influenced by the gift thus made to him, failed to establish any such results.

Mr. Patterson, at the conclusion of his statement of the transaction between himself and Mr. Ames before this committee, on the 14th inst., makes the following summary: "I hand Mr. Ames $3,000 to invest for me. He takes my money and purchases thirty shares in the Credit Mobilier, but never transfers to me the stock, or even mentions it. He does not ask authority to hold it in trust, but holds it without my knowing he has even bought. He comes to me some months later, and says: "I have your bonds," and pays me some money which I receipt without giving any heed to the character of the receipt written by him. This he repeats. From all this is left on my mind the impression that he had purchased for me securities in the road, and not an interest in the Credit Mobilier.

Third—At Pittsburg, in his suit with McComb, Mr. Ames, as was generally understood, had sworn he did not hold Credit Mobilier stock in trust for any one. As he had delivered none to me I had a right to be confirmed in my impression that I owned none.

4. In my Senatorial contest, Mr. Ames denied, both in conversation and in letters, that I was a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier; that I had never received any profits on any stock. Had I not a right to believe and assert the same? The substance of the statement is taken to be that he handed Mr. Ames $3,000 for investment; that Ames was not expected to invest it in Credit Mobilier stock; that he had never advised him that he had so invested; that he had received no dividends thereon, and he had no knowledge or information of such investment, on the contrary, his impression was that his money had been invested in Union Pacific stock and bonds. As a matter of fact, the committee find that the $3,000 paid by Patterson to Ames was the purchase money of thirty shares of Credit Mobilier stock on the 31st of August, 1867. Positive testimony of Mr. Ames to this effect, the payment of dividends in July following upon the amount of stock, and again in June, when he receipts to Ames for $1,800 on account of dividends received by him as trustees in stock for my account. The adjustment of the matter between the parties in May, 1871, when he again gave his receipt for $757 24 in cash, on account of Credit Mobilier stock—and there are still due on the transaction thirty shares of stock in Credit Mobilier of America and $2,000 income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad—and finally, the transfer of thirty shares of stock to Mr. Patterson, and the delivery of the same to Morton, Bliss & Co., Mr. Patterson's business correspondents, on May 12, 1871, would seem conclusive upon the question of the purchase of the stock. In fact, Mr. Patterson conceded that Mr. Ames' statement of the transfer and deposit of stock to his account and benefit is confirmed by the production of the certificate by Morton, Bliss & Co. It becomes important to consider whether Mr. Patterson had knowledge that Mr. Ames had invested his money in the stock, was dealing with him as an owner, and paying to him dividends arising therefrom. Upon this point the receipts of the dividends in February, 1868, as testified by Mr. Ames and denied by Mr. Patterson, the receipts of June following, and of May, 1868, above receipted, together with the letter of Morton, Bliss & Co., of May 12, 1871, addressed to Mr. Patterson at Washington, advising him of the delivery to them, on his behalf, of thirty shares of the stock, would seem to leave no escape from such conclusion. There is little reason to doubt that Mr. Patterson was the purchaser of thirty shares of Credit Mobilier stock in 1867, and that he received the dividends arising thereon, as stated, and it only remains to be considered how he would be effected as a Senator by these facts, had he such a knowledge of the relations of the Credit Mobilier to the Union Pacific Railroad Company and of the interests and purposes of Mr. Ames in connection with this company, and in the disposition of the stock as should have caused him to hesitate to enter into this transaction or to retire from it when once entered upon. Assuming that at the date of the purchase, in August, 1869, he was not well advised of the nature of the investment that he was making, did not rumors come to others who had embarked in the same enterprise, of differences and difficulties that had arisen between the companies, and which, at a late date, led to public debate in both Houses of Congress, to come to him retaining the stock and receiving his dividends. Is it, then, unreasonable to presume that he had acquainted himself with the character of the corporation in which he was a stockholder?

Mr. Patterson had invested $3,000 in April, 1867. On Feb. 14, 1868, he received, in return, $3,328, eighty per cent. of the entire capital; in June following, $1,500, sixty per cent. in addition, making in all $4,138, 140 per cent. in less than ten months, and after handing in cash, and in stocks and bonds a further sum of $6,250 over and above the capital invested. Were not the magnitude and frequency of these returns calculated to lead to inquiry on the subject and distrust as to the character of the transaction and the motives and expectations in which it had been proposed, and was being executed. How are we to account for the concerted efforts of both parties to conceal from the public the transactions, when questioned, except from the consciousness that it was something noble and other than an ordinary business affair between private individuals. The committee further find that at a date subsequent to that of the purchase of the stock in Credit Mobilier, and at a period when the character of this Credit Mobilier and of the relations existing between it and the Union Pacific Railroad Company had become matter of public notoriety, and must have become familiar to Mr. Patterson, and while he was in receipt of dividends from his purchase of Credit Mobilier stock, he was still dealing with Mr. Ames on the stock and bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and disposing of the same in the stock markets in New-York through his bankers there. The Committee find, on the statement of Mr. Patterson before the Committee of the House of Representatives as before this committee, a contradictory relation of the transactions between himself and Mr. Ames, suppression of material facts and denials of other facts which must have been known to him when first called before that Committee. He makes what he calls a brief and complete statement of all there is of this matter so far as he was concerned. He then gives the following account of his transactions with Mr. Ames: On two occasions subsequently I purchased of Mr. Ames stocks and bonds in the Union pacific Railroad, and which were placed in the hands of a friend in New-York for sale. My friend sold them at a fair profit. For this stock and bands I paid the full market price in money honestly earned by myself. These transactions were bona fide purchases, and not exchanges of stock or distribution of dividends. It was a small investment, but reasonably profitable, and I regret that it was not larger, as it was both honest and honorable. I doubt if there is any member of Congress who would deny the right or the propriety of such a purchase to-day. This is the whole of my connection with Mr. Ames, or with the Union Pacific Railroad. Recalled at his own request, at a later date, with the object of explaining more fully the difference between himself and Mr. Ames, he fails to disclose the receipt of dividends on Credit Mobilier stock, and the adjustment in May, 1871, of the transaction and purchase of Credit Mobilier stock and dividend. In his statement before this committee on the 14th inst., having then seen the receipts of the 22d of June, 1861, of 6th May, 1871, and being in possession of the certificate of the stock transferred to him by Ames, he still ignores the fact of the purchase, does not produce the stock, but contents himself with the statement, at the close of his testimony, that he has received information from his business correspondent at New-York, which goes to confirm the statements of Mr. Ames of the transfer and deposit of stock with Morton, Bliss & Co. In his testimony of Jan. 16, he declares that he had had with Mr. Ames only two transactions, and these were the purchase of Union Pacific stock and bonds, and denies having purchased or received, or that any one had held for him in trust, Credit Mobilier stock. In his additional testimony of Jan. 21, he repeats his denial of the 16th, and, to justify this, produces a letter from Mr. Ames, of June 9, 1872, to himself, in which Mr. Ames says: "I wrote him that I did not think you ever had any of the stock, and, if you had, there was no more impropriety in it than in owning bank stock;" himself and Mr. Ames, at the same time, being parties to the receipts of June, 1868, and May, 1871, and to the certificate of stock of the latter date. In his testimony of the 21st of January, he states that more than a year after this conversation with Mr. Ames in regard to the purchase of Credit Mobilier stock, which was near the close of 1867, he had invested $3,000 in Union Pacific stocks and bonds, and that this was the amount so invested. In his letter to Oakes Ames, of the 4th of January last, is this language: "If pressed to know if I purchased at any time any bonds or stock of the road you can say I did at the time they attempted to embarrass you, when the value of the ftock was depressed and I paid you the full market value for it. I paid you $7,000 in money for stocks and bonds.

The committee cannot escape the conclusion that Mr. Patterson, being a Senator of the United States in 1867, contracted with Mr. Oakes Ames then, and still a member of the House of Representatives, for the purchase of thirty shares in the stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, at rates greatly below its esteemed value, and subsequently came into possession of the same; that he received the dividends which from time to time were declared thereon; that he subsequently, in the year 1869, dealt with Mr. Ames, to a large amount, in the stock and bonds of the Union Pacific, forr the purpose of profit, and disposed of the same stock in the markets of New-York, with the knowledge of the character of the Credit Mobilier, and of its relations to and connection with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and further that he had knowledge of the interest of Mr. Ames, and his connection with said companies, also of the object of Mr. Ames in this dealing with him was to secure the friendly recognition of the interests of said companies, and his own interest therein, and to influence his action as a Senator in matters of legislation affecting the same, and further being inquired of in relation thereto before committees of both branches of Congress, he gave a false account of transactions between himself and Mr. Ames, suppressed material facts, and denied the existence of other material facts, which must have been known to him.

The committee have reached a conclusion, after most attentive consideration and anxious deliberation, which they would fain wish were otherwise, but which a sense of duty compels them to declare.

They submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That James W. Patterson be, and he is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of the Senate.

The report is unanimous.

The committee consists of Messrs. Merrill, of Maine, (chairman,) Scott and Wright, (Republicans,) and Messrs. Stockton and Stevenson, (Democrats.)

Later Cable News.

LONDON, Feb. 28—6 A. M.—The efforts of Sir Rowland Stephenson to mediate for the settlement of the strike in South Wales have failed.

The Senate of the University of Dublin have voted to petition Parliament for the rejection of the Education bill.

Commander Ramsay and Col. Cheeseborough were presented, yesterday, to the Queen.

A special dispatch from Paris to the London *Times* asserts that a reconciliation has been effected between the Duke of Montpensier and ex-Queen Isabella. Prince Alfonso is to marry the daughter of the Duke, who will assume the Regency of Spain.

The insurrection in London has been suppressed, and the colony is now tranquil.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday, in New-England, rising barometer, with fresh north-west winds and clear or clearing weather; for the Middle and Southern States, cold north-west winds and generally clear weather; for the Gulf States northerly winds, veering to north-east, with clear weather; for the lake region south-west and north-west winds, continued low temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Wilmington.

Brentano, No. 33 Union-square, is again in receipt of all the leading English and Continental periodicals, besides a full assortment of books, by the last steamers. All of the London magazines may be found on his counter, including *Macmillan's, Cornhill, Saint Paul's, Tinsley's, London Society, Temple Bar*, &c. All are full of interesting reading for the family, by the best authors.

A New Line for Shipping Coal by Port Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 27.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will be ready to ship coal from Port Richmond on March 3. The company will be in receipt of about 2,000 cars or 10,000 tons daily, and will be able to load from twenty to thirty vessels a day. Consequently they will be able to give better dispatch than any other shippers. Heretofore the custom has prevailed among individual shippers from Port Richmond, of taking advantage of the arrival of fleets of colliers at Delaware Breakwater to depress the rates of freight, thus discouraging masters of vessels from coming to Port Richmond. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company declares that no such policy will be continued, but that, on the contrary, it will be their interest and aim to pay living rates for freight, and give prompt dispatch to all vessels. With the amount of coal and facilities at their disposal, no vessel will be detained more than a day or two.

Dandruff.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE KILLS IT.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

A New Story
by
OLIVER OPTIC,
Entitled
A BRAVE BOY'S FORTUNE,
IN NO. 21 OF THE
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Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Snow and Rain vs. Balls and Parties.—Boots, Shoes, and India-rubbers, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Wedding and Ball Cards, Latest Paris Styles, Badges, Orders of Dancing. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway, Estb. 1840.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

DE COPPET—FAWCETT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, at All Soul's Church, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mr. HENRY DE COPPET to Miss LAURA FAWCETT, daughter of Mr. Frederick Fawcett. All of this City.

JUDSON—ACKER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, at Port Chester, by Rev. B. Morgan, Mr. EDWARD F. JUDSON, of this City, to ANNIE C., daughter of Abraham Acker, Esq., of Port Chester, N. Y.

MARTIN—WILLARD.—Feb. 12, at Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, by Rev. W. M. Postlethwaite, assisted by Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, CHARLES MARTIN to ABBY S., daughter of the late Capt. John Willard, of this City.

OHL—CANFIELD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1873, at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Stephen Parker, JOHN F. OHL, of Philadelphia, to VIRGINIA, daughter of Mrs. Caroline Canfield.

DIED.

BREATH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, JAMES S. BREATH, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service on Friday, 28th inst., at 3 P. M., at the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 4th-av. and Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

BUTTERWORTH.—On Thursday morning, at No. 2 East 15th-st., of heart disease, JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway.

CANFIELD.—At Morristown, Feb. 26, suddenly, CORNELIA C., widow of the late Dayton I. Canfield.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St Peter's Church, on Saturday, March 1, at 12 o'clock.

CLARK.—Suddenly, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1873, ROLLIE, only child of Edwin W. and Belle H. Clark, aged 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 161 Congress-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 1, at 1 o'clock.

COLE.—In New-York, Feb. 27, of pneumonia, Dr. JOHN COLE, V. S., aged 38 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, William Devigne, No. 53 St. James-place, Brooklyn.

HODGE.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 26, HUGH L. HODGE, M. D., in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral at Second Presbyterian Church, 21st and Walnut sts., on Saturday, March 1, at 2 P. M.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 27, FREDERICK BURR, only child of Theodore F. and Cornelia B. Jackson, aged 9 years 5 months and 12 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

LORD.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 26, HENRY R. LORD, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 139 Tompkins-av., on Saturday, March 1, at 2½.

O'NEIL.—At Fort Lee, N. J., Feb. 26, MICHAEL O'NEIL, in the 59th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SOUTTER.—At Paris, France, on Sunday, Feb. 9, JAMES T. SOUTTER, of this City, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., on Friday, Feb. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LETSON.—At Jersey City, Feb. 26, THOMAS W. LETSON, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the chapel in the First Reformed Church at New-Brunswick. Special cars leave Jersey City Depot at 12 o'clock.

SPICER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, ELIZABETH SPICER, widow of the late David Spicer, Sr., in the 83d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWNSEND.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Wednesday, 26th inst., JAMES B. TOWNSEND, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's Church, Flushing, on Saturday, March 1, at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at depot on arrival of 12 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

VAN KLEECK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, LAURA, youngest child of Wm. H. and Mary J. Van Kleeck, aged 15 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 229 West 45th-st., on Friday afternoon, the 28th, at 2 o'clock.

WHEELER.—At her residence, No. 38 East 28th-st., on Friday morning, after a short illness, CORNELIA V. R. WHEELER, relict of James Wheeler, aged 77 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WINTHROP.—At her late residence, No. 279 5th-av., on Wednesday, the 26th inst., MARGARET LOUISA, wife of Henry R. Winthrop.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 10½ A. M., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from ten to fifteen original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all news-dealers.

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FOR ACCOUNT OF UNDERWRITERS.

SATURDAY, March 1, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Messrs. Leavitt will sell by auction, as above, at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms:

20 COPIES OF THE MEYER VON BREMEN GALLERY.

20 COVERS FOR THE DRESDEN GALLERY, all in superb Turkey morocco, slightly damaged by water.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Whole tickets, $22. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

RHEUMATISM CURED.—NEW-YORK Electrical Cure, No. 14 University-place, (Electro-Galvanic Baths.) Send for circular. Investigate.

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POLITICAL.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.
REGULAR MEETING
THIS EVENING AT RUNK'S HOTEL,
No. 274 Grand-st., at 7½ o'clock.
SOLON B. SMITH, President.
JOSEPH MCCABE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 27, was an eventful day in the real estate business, for property located in this City and Brooklyn to the value of nearly $1,200,000 changed hands at auction. At the Exchange in this City, Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the executors of the estate of Richard F. Carman, deceased, disposed of an extensive line of lots and improved realty, situate in the vicinity of the Boulevard, Tenth and Twelfth avenues, between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth streets, to the value of $673,150 in the total, while in Brooklyn, Jere. Johnson, Jr., at his new exchange, by order of the executors of the estate of Samuel Smith, deceased, sold property located in that city to the value of $288,200 in the aggregate. The attendance at both auctions was very large, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. Full particulars of the results, with details and names of purchasers, will be found below in the summary annexed. Want of space will, however, prevent a more extended reference to the transactions. The legal sale, ordered by Rush N. Camp for yesterday of two lots on West Fifty-ninth-st., near Tenth-avenue, was adjourned to March 7, and at a stock auction at the Exchange A. J. Bleecker sold twenty-five shares of the Mutual Gas-light Company, $25 each, at 91¼ per cent., and 100 shares National Broadway Bank, par, $25 each, for 127½ per cent. In regard to the sale of the Carman estate property, we shall allude to it more at length to-morrow.

Lorenz Gohn, No. 125 Broadway, reports having sold at private contract a four-story high-stoop brown stone front house and lot on East Thirty-second-st., south side, between Lexington and Fourth av., numbered 30 by 92 by 100, for $27,500; also, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot on West Forty-eighth-street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 18.9 by 45 by 100, for $21,000.

For to-day, the only auction announced is one, as follows: By James M. Miller, at the Court-house, 25 White Plains, Westchester County, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court James C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of eleven lots, located in the town of East Chester, in the county named, situate between Monroe and River streets, Putnam-avenue and Bronx-street.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.—(Richard F. Carman Estate.)

1 lot, No. 71 Boulevard, n. w. corner 151st-st., 24.11x100; John E. Dye	$12,500
2 lots, Nos. 71, 70, and 69 Boulevard, w. s., 24.11 n. n. of 151st-st., adjoining above, each 24x100; same buyer as above, $12,500 each	25,000
3 lots, Nos. 67, 66, and 65 Boulevard, w. s., adjoining above, each 23x75; same buyer, $10,500 each	31,500
3 lots, No. 64 Boulevard, s. w. corner 151st-st., adjoining above, each 23x75; same buyer	11,250
4 lots, 3 of same Nos. 127, 126, and 125, with 2-story frame villa thereon, 151st-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Boulevard; other 2 Nos. 74 and 75, in rear w. of Boulevard; each 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, each 25x99.11; John E. Dye, $8,100 each	35,500
4 lots, Nos. 122, 123, 124, 75, 76, and 77, with 2-story frame villa thereon, 151st-st., s. s., extending through to 151st-st., adjoining above, each same size; Louis Stix, $3,900 each	23,400
4 lots, Nos. 118, 119, 121, 73, 72, 80, with 2-story frame villa and frame stable thereon, 152d-st., s. s., extending through to 151st-st., adjoining above, each same size, Richard Mortimer, $4,350 each	35,200
2 lots, Nos. 118 and 82, 152d-st., s. s., extending through to 151st-st., adjoining above, each same size, Geo. Taylor, $4,700 each	9,400
4 lots, Nos. 115, 116, 117, and 83, with 2-story frame villa thereon, 152d-st., s. s., extending through to 151st-st., adjoining above, each same size, Thomas Kelly, $4,100 each	16,400
3 lots, Nos. 62, 84, and 85, with frame stables thereon, 151st-st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size, T. Farrey, $2,300 each	6,900
3 lots, Nos. 113, 112, and 114, 86 and 87, with 2-story frame villa thereon, 3 of same, 152d-st., s. s., and 2 in rear 151st-st., adjoining above, each same size, H. R. Brown, $5,500 each	17,500
3 lots, Nos. 111 and 88, 152d-st., s. s., extending through to 151st-st., adjoining above, each same size; J. Farrey, $2,200 each	4,400
3 lots, Nos. 110 and 89, 152d-st., s. s., extending through to 151st-st., adjoining above, each same size; B. F. Fairchild, $2,200 each	4,400
3 lots, Nos. 109, 108, and 91, 152d-st., s. s., extending through to 151st-st., adjoining above, each same size, G. W. Montgomery, $3,250 each	10,000
3 lots, Nos. 104 to 107 and 92 to 95, 152d-st., s. s., extending through to 151st-st., adjoining above, each same size; M. B. Wilson, $2,400 each	19,600
3 lots, Nos. 102 and 96, 152d-st., extending through to 151st-st., adjoining above, each same size; R. F. Meyer, $2,450 each	4,900
3 lots, Nos. 99 to 102, 98 and 97, s. s. 152d-st., extending through to 151st-st., together forming plot in size 68.10x199.10x36.2x208.3, fronting on Hudson River, adjoining above; C. W. Kearney, $3,400 each	14,400
2 lots, Nos. 5, Boulevard, s. w. corner 153d-st., 24.11 x100; A. L. Souillard	13,600
3 lots, Nos. 7, 6, and 5, Boulevard, w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 153d-st., adjoining above, each 25x100; same buyer as above, $10,300 each	31,050
3 lots, Nos. 4, 3, and 2, Boulevard, w. s., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer, $10,000 each	30,000
1 lot, No. 1, Boulevard, s. w. corner 153d-st., adjoining above, 24.11x100, same buyer	11,000
2 lots, Nos. 84 and 9, with two-and-a-half-story frame villa and frame stables thereon, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, each 25.8x99.11; A. L. Souillard, $6,900 each	11,800
2 lots, Nos. 83 and 10, with two-and-a-half-story frame villa and frame stable thereon, 153d-st., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each 24.4x99.11; J. A. Hayden, $5,600 each	11,200
3 lots, Nos. 82 and 11, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each 25x99.11; George R. Read, $2,750 each	5,500
2 lots, Nos. 80 to 81, and 12 to 14, with two-and-a-half-story frame villa thereon, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each same size; Charles Stepath, $3,550 each	21,000
2 lots, Nos. 56 and 15, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each same size; C. S. Thayer, $2,700 each	5,400
3 lots, Nos. 57 and 16, with 2-story frame villa and frame stable thereon, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each 25.10x99.11; same buyer, $5,100 each	10,200
3 lots, Nos. 58 and 17, with 2-story frame villa and frame stable thereon, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each 24.2x99.11; same buyer, $5,500 each	10,600
2 lots, Nos. 59 and 18, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each 25x99.11; same buyer, $2,700 each	5,400
2 lots, Nos. 54 and 19, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each same size; C. T. Ramsey, $2,450 each	4,900
2 lots, Nos. 53 and 20, with 2-story frame villa thereon, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each 25.8x99.11; Geo. Bennett, New-York	5,100
2 lots, Nos. 52 and 21, with 2-story frame villa thereon, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each 24.7x99.11; E. A. Page, $4,150 each	8,300
2 lots, Nos. 51 and 22, 23, and 24, with frame stable, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each 25x99.11; John Sullivan	9,800
3 lots, Nos. 48 and 49, 24 and 25, with 2-story frame villa thereon, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $5,100 each	15,400
3 lots, Nos. 47 and 26, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each same size; Charles A. Briggs, $2,200 each	4,400
4 lots, Nos. 45 and 46, 27 and 28, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each same size; B. F. Fairchild, $2,200 each	8,800
4 lots, Nos. 44 and 29 and 30, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $2,300 each	9,200

Plot containing some 16 lots, Nos. 37 to 42, and 31 to 36, with 2-story brick hotel, known as Riverside House, thereon, fronting on river; 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st.; also 2 lots, Nos. 128 and 129, with water rights extending from 153d-st. to 152d-st., also 7 water lots, Nos. 130 A and 131 A, w. s. 12th-av., between 151st and 152d sts., sold in one parcel; Arthur Gillender

2 2-story brick h. and l., No. 124, 152d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., lot 24.4x99.11; John Mathews	3,400
6 lots, Nos. 147, 143, 146, 145, 166, and 165, 5 of same Nos. with frame houses thereon, s. s. corner of 10th-av. and 152d-st. divided by Croton Aqueduct, and one fronting on 151st-st., irregular in size; B. F. Fairchild, $2,800 each	16,800
6 lots, Nos. 148, 149, 150, and 167, 168, 169, s. s. corner 10th-av. and 151st-st., abutting on aqueduct, nearly all full size; John C. Graf, $2,000 each	12,000
6 lots, Nos. 151, 152, 161, and 162, with frame house thereon, 152d-st., s. s., extending through to 151st-st., 625 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 25x99.11; John B. Dye, $2,350 each	26,000
6 lots, Nos. 153, 154, 159, 160, and 157, 158, 6 of same size, s. s. 151st-st., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 25x99.11; Henry W. Bogart, $2,000 each	12,000
6 lots, Nos. 104 to 107 and 92 to 95, 152d-st., s. s., extending through to 151st-st., adjoining above, each same size; M. B. Wilson, $2,400 each	19,600
2 lots, Nos. 102 and 96, 152d-st., extending through to 151st-st., adjoining above, each same size; R. F. Meyer, $2,450 each	4,900
3 lots, Nos. 99 to 102, 98 and 97, s. s. 152d-st., extending through to 151st-st., together forming plot in size 68.10x199.10x36.2x208.3, fronting on Hudson River, adjoining above; C. W. Kearney, $3,400 each	14,400
1 lot, No. 5, Boulevard, s. w. corner 153d-st., 24.11 x100; A. L. Souillard	13,600
3 lots, Nos. 7, 6, and 5, Boulevard, w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 153d-st., adjoining above, each 25x100; same buyer as above, $10,300 each	31,050
3 lots, Nos. 4, 3, and 2, Boulevard, w. s., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer, $10,000 each	30,000
1 lot, No. 1, Boulevard, s. w. corner 153d-st., adjoining above, 24.11x100, same buyer	11,000
2 lots, Nos. 84 and 9, with two-and-a-half-story frame villa and frame stables thereon, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, each 25.8x99.11; A. L. Souillard, $6,900 each	11,800
2 lots, Nos. 83 and 10, with two-and-a-half-story frame villa and frame stable thereon, 153d-st., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each 24.4x99.11; J. A. Hayden, $5,600 each	11,200
3 lots, Nos. 82 and 11, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each 25x99.11; George R. Read, $2,750 each	5,500
2 lots, Nos. 80 to 81, and 12 to 14, with two-and-a-half-story frame villa thereon, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each same size; Charles Stepath, $3,550 each	21,000
2 lots, Nos. 56 and 15, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each same size; C. S. Thayer, $2,700 each	5,400
3 lots, Nos. 57 and 16, with 2-story frame villa and frame stable thereon, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each 25.10x99.11; same buyer, $5,100 each	10,200
3 lots, Nos. 58 and 17, with 2-story frame villa and frame stable thereon, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each 24.2x99.11; same buyer, $5,500 each	10,600
2 lots, Nos. 59 and 18, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each 25x99.11; same buyer, $2,700 each	5,400
2 lots, Nos. 54 and 19, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each same size; C. T. Ramsey, $2,450 each	4,900
2 lots, Nos. 53 and 20, with 2-story frame villa thereon, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each 25.8x99.11; Geo. Bennett, New-York	5,100
2 lots, Nos. 52 and 21, with 2-story frame villa thereon, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each 24.7x99.11; E. A. Page, $4,150 each	8,300
2 lots, Nos. 51 and 22, 23, and 24, with frame stable, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each 25x99.11; John Sullivan	9,800
3 lots, Nos. 48 and 49, 24 and 25, with 2-story frame villa thereon, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $5,100 each	15,400
3 lots, Nos. 47 and 26, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each same size; Charles A. Briggs, $2,200 each	4,400
4 lots, Nos. 45 and 46, 27 and 28, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each same size; B. F. Fairchild, $2,200 each	8,800
4 lots, Nos. 44 and 29 and 30, 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $2,300 each	9,200

Plot containing some 16 lots, Nos. 37 to 42, and 31 to 36, with 2-story brick hotel, known as Riverside House, thereon, fronting on river; 153d-st., s. s., extending through to 152d-st.; also 2 lots, Nos. 128 and 129, with water rights extending from 153d-st. to 152d-st., also 7 water lots, Nos. 130 A and 131 A, w. s. 12th-av., between 151st and 152d sts., sold in one parcel; Arthur Gillender

1 h. and l., No. 171 Livingston-st., corner Gallatin-place; Mr. Thayer	$12,650
1 h. and l., No. 173 Livingston-st., near Gallatin-place; J. C. Bloomfield	11,500
1 h. and l., No. 189 Livingston-st., near Gallatin-place; Samuel Comstock	10,400
1 h. and l., No. 175 Livingston-st., near Gallatin-place; J. J. Douglas	10,000
1 h. and l., No. 181 Livingston-st., near Gallatin-place; John Angerer	9,900
1 h. and l., No. 167 Livingston-st., near Gallatin-place; J. Kearney	9,400
1 h. and l., No. 179 Livingston-st., near Gallatin-place; M. Belter	9,900
1 h. and l., No. 177 Livingston-st., near Gallatin-place; C. D. Willcox	9,850
2 fr. and l., Nos. 183 and 185 Livingston-st., near Gallatin-place; R. B. Buck	19,900
1 h. and l., No. 53 Smith-st., corner Livingston-st.; Samuel Insley	11,400
1 h. and l., No. 31 Smith-st., near Livingston-st.; Samuel Insley	10,050
1 h. and l., No. 161 Livingston-st., near Gallatin-place; Wm. Johnston	15,100
1 h. and l., No. 13 Gallatin-place; A. J. Beekman	14,900
1 h. and l., No. 11 Gallatin-place; J. J. Boughton	14,000
1 h. and l., No. 20 Gallatin-place; Wm. Wood	15,550
1 h. and l., No. 19 Gallatin-place; O. G. Waldrig	15,100
1 lot corner Fulton and Smith sts.; J. F. Levitt	21,750
1 lot, Fulton-st., near Smith; J. F. Levitt	15,650
1 lot, Fulton-st., near Smith; John Grey	14,100
1 store and lot, stone front, Nos. 372 and 374 Fulton-st.; John Orth	35,200
1 store and lot, brick front, Nos. 368 and 370 Fulton-st.; Samuel Insley	21,100
1 store and lot, brick front, No. 366 Fulton-st.; O. G. Waldrig	16,300
1 mansion and lot, No. 16 Smith-st.; J. J. Boughton	38,000
1 lot, Smith-st., 80 ft. from Livingston-st.; Eli Robbins	5,500
2 lots, Smith-st., 75 ft. from Livingston-st.; M. Saulters	10,000
1 lot, n. s. Smith-st., 150 ft. from Fulton-st.; T. Ferguson	6,400
1 lot and stable, Livingston-st., 125 ft. from Smith-st.; E. Robbins	7,000

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

House and lot, No. 285 9th-st., near 5th-av., 20.5 x30; John Dullea, 24, New-York	$5,100
House and lot, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av., 20x100; E. M. Carhart, New-York	4,100
House and lot, corner 8th-av. and 11th-st., Yetura; 20x70; Alex. Massie, New-York	9,250
House and lot, No. 52 Fort Greene-place, 20x100; W. Rogers, Brooklyn	10,000
House and lot, No. 43 Hoyt-st., 20x75; W. H. Townsend, Brooklyn	7,450
Stable and lot, Raymond-st., near Lafayette-av., 20x26.6; W. H. Townsend, Brooklyn	5,300
10 lots, Ralph-av., between Butler and Dougherty-sts., each 20.-; John Curtin, Brooklyn	1,900
6 lots, corner 7th-av. and 40th-st., each 20x80; W. Barclay, New-York	1,110
1 lot, North 10th-st., 125 feet from 1st-st., 25x100; John W. Bowman, Brooklyn	1,010
2 houses and lots, North 7th-st., near 8th-st., 18.9 x100; Geo. Bennett, New-York	3,750
1 house and lot, No. 260 Bushwick-av., 25 feet from Cook-st.; Milton S. Brooklyn	2,500
1 house and lot, No. 428 Bushwick-av., 54 feet front; Jas. Flynn, Brooklyn	5,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Dominick-st., s. s., 297 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 20x84.3	10,000
House property	7,250
Elizabeth-st., e. s., No. 184, 25x96.9; Elisabeth-st., e. s., Nos. 180 and 182, 50x96	23,500
Sheriff-st., e. s., No. 56, 175 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 25x100	20,000
9th-st., n. s., 120.10 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20.10x75	11,700
167th-st., s. s., 344 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x103.3. Astor lease	13,150
42d-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18x100.4	19,500
55th-st., s. s., 152.3 ft. w. of Broadway, (irregular.) 20x100.5	16,000
85th-st., s. s., 178.10 ft. w. of 3d-av., 76.7½ block	1,501
107th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.11	10,000
111th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	17,500
111th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x100.11	10,000
117th-st., s. s. 143.11 ft. w. of Avenue A, 21x100.11	14,000
120th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 86½x8 block X 100x½ block	26,000
122d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x99.11	14,600
123d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11	15,500
124th-st., n. s., 367.1 ft. w. of 8th-av., 17.11x99.11	12,000
9th-av., s. w. corner of 81st-st., 87.9x130.1x28x123.2	14,000
9th-av., w. s., 157 ft. n. of 88th-st., 25.5x100	6,000
10th-av., n. w. corner 83d-st., 25x100	6,100
10th-av., e. s., 125.11 ft. n. of 206th-st., 84.5x29.4x29 x8; 107th-st., s. s., 46.7 ft. e. of 10th-av., 53.5x70.6; 107th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.7 x103.6 to beginning	10,400
11th-av., n. w. corner 96th-st., 25x100; 11th-av., s. w. corner 97th-st., 25x100; 96th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 12x100.11; 97th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 125x100.11, one-third part	8,500

LEASES.

Amity-st., No. 58, 3 years, per year	$1,400
Oliver-st., No. 81, 5 years, per year	1,100
3d-av., n. e. corner 23d-st., room, first floor, 25x50, 10 years—2 years, $3,000; 3 years, $3,500; 5 years	4,000
8th-av., No. 726, 5 years, per year	2,000
9th-av., No. 208, first floor, basement, 4 years, per year	2,000
8th av., No. 447, 2 years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, corner Pine-st., offers the following houses for sale:

14th-st., near 3d-av., four-story brown stone high stoop.

15th-st., near 5th-av., brick, high stoop.

23d-st., near 8th-av., 50x200, with three houses, 40th-st., near Park-av., three-story high-stoop house.

45th-st., near 6th-av., brown stone high stoop.

60th-st., near 3d-av., four-story brown stone high stoop.

Morton-st., near Hudson-st., a full-sized, moderate-priced house.

Madison-av., corner 74th-st., four-story brown-stone high-stoop house.

Madison-av., between 73d and 74th sts., four-story brown stone high stoop.

Madison-av., corner 29th-st.; a splendid location; Goelet lease; will be sold low.

129th-st., near Boulevard, a neat three-story French-roof house and four lots.

Full particulars at office.

L. C. SANDFORD,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 153 Bowery.
Houses let and rents collected.

STORE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, South 5th-av., Thompson, Spring, Prince, and other available locations; among the list will be found several desirable corners and large parcels. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 317 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.; house built four years ago, and last year put in complete order; painted, frescoed, &c. Apply after 2 P. M. at the house, or of the owner; terms low. RANDALL, No. 554 8th-av.

FOR SALE—IN 87TH-ST., JUST WEST OF 7th-av., a handsome four-story brown-stone English basement house; 16.8x55x100, well arranged and in perfect order throughout; possession 15th April; price, $23,000; $11,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front dwelling house on West 53d-st., near 5th-av., in fine order, rosewood finish, on parlor floor. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 656 5TH-AV., AND NO. 61 Park-av., fitted up in the most elegant manner by Pottier & Stymus; decorated by an Italian artist of rare ability; price very low; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

IN 56TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH Avs., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x65 and extension, finished in the most liberal manner, with cabinet work, mirrors, stationary bureaus, &c.; price, $90,000. A. L. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 125 Broadway.

MARCH REGISTER, FIRST-CLASS, selected list City DWELLINGS, STORES, LOTS. New complete City map, &c., gratis.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE BUSINESS property situated on the north-east corner of Fulton and Wilson sts., 50 feet on Fulton-st. by 75 feet 5 inches on Wilson. Terms easy to a prompt purchaser. P. A. REILLY, 19 Broad-st., Room No. 48.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brown-stone house in perfect order; all improvements; price low, and terms easy. Inquire on premises, No. 127 East 71st-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on 5th-av., south of 47th-st., fully and elegantly furnished. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

VALUABLE WATER-FRONT ON THE East River, between Houston and Stanton sts., with two frontages, all rights secured, thirty-six lots in the plot, for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, agents for the estate, No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEMENT Residence for sale in 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; full width, four story, brown stone, and first class in every particular; price, $50,000. A. L. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 125 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK BOULEVARD—5th and Madison avs. lots.—Several desirable plots of lots on the above avenues; also, on the streets adjacent, for sale by ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

NO. 1 PARK-ROW, CORNER OF ANN-ST. —For sale, to let, or to lease, 40 feet 8 inches on Park-row, 62 feet 5 inches on Ann-st. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway, Room No. 8.

FOR EXCHANGE — FOR FIRST-CLASS residence south of 59th-st., between Madison and 5th-av., desirable house and lot on West 23d-st. Apply to A. JOURDAN, No. 41 Chapel-st.

A FINE PLOT ON GRAND BOULEVARD, A near 153d-st.; also, lots on 10th-av., near 155th-st. for sale cheap. G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

A FINE PLOT OF LOTS ON BROADway, near 159th-st.; also, lots on the Tryckman estate, overlooking the parade ground, for sale by G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

LEASEHOLD FOR SALE.—GOELET lease.—Splendid corner house on Madison-av. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES on 46th, 47th, 48th, 52d, 53d, 54th, and 56th sts., near 5th-av., some for sale, others for rent; for particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE — HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 47th-st., near 5th-av., $38,000; 19th-st., near 5th-av., three-story, 25 feet wide, $38,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

AN INVESTMENT.—A 3D-AV. FIVE story, stone front; west side, near 34th-st., 25x80x 87½; well rented, easy terms.
THOS. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d-av.

TWENTY-FOUR LOTS ON 132D AND 133d sts., 100 feet west of 7th-av., for sale at a bargain. Apply to S. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ON MURRAY HILL, A HANDsome new three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; price $21,500; terms to suit. Inquire of A. KENNEDY, builder, No. 554 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE south-west corner of Houston and Thompson sts.; size 75x75. Apply to T. B. RICH, No. 214 Thompson-st., or H. F. WOODWARD, No. 22 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE PROPerty on 7th-av., which from its proximity to Broadway intersection, is valued as a Broadway property; price $40,000; terms liberal.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A 25-AV. CORNER, BELOW 40TH-ST., at a great bargain; well rented; an offer wanted.
THOS. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d-av.

SIX LOTS ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 145th-st. and 10th-av. for sale at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

RAPID TRANSIT.—A NEW THREE-story brick house, 20x32x100, with every improvement, on a bargain; also choice lots, 25x106 feet, under close restrictions, in a first-class neighborhood, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and the line of the proposed Rapid Transit steam Road, for sale at $500 and upward; a splendid opportunity for investment or speculation. Apply at the office of the late A. J. WALKER, No. 113 John-st., New-York, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO CLERKS, SALESMEN, AND PERsons DEPENDING ON SALARIES.—Williamsburgh and Nineteenth Ward dwellings to rent at $300 and upward; $5,000 and upward will buy you a home, making a sale twenty per cent. investment, better than savings banks; good location, near ferries to Grand and Roosevelt sts., New-York; terms easy. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 67 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE BRICK HOUSE, all modern improvements; three story, high stoop, with extra large lot, back part Washington-av., Brooklyn; also large lot in rear on Hall-st.; also thirty lots, free and clear, in Brooklyn. Apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

WITHIN TWELVE MINUTES OF Cortland-st. ferry, Jersey City.—For sale, a bargain, a thoroughly well-built, new brown-stone house; location unexceptionable. J. M. GIBSON, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CENTRAL AVENUE.

11¼ acres, with house.
110 lots, with house.
8 lots, suitable for a hotel.
138 lots, some on side streets.
23 acres, about 1¼ miles from Central Bridge.
15 acres, about 1¼ miles from Central Bridge.
6 acres, about 1¼ miles from Central Bridge.
56 lots near Jerome Park.
14 acres near Jerome Park.
80 acres near White Plains.

FORDHAM RIDGE.

6½ acres on King's Bridge Road.
3¾ acres, with cottage and stable.
5 acres, with house and stable.
2½ acres, with house and stable.
6¾ acres, with house and stable.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.

10 acres, one mile from Third-avenue Bridge.
5 acres, with fine house and stable.
15 acres, near West Farms.
44 acres, near Fordham.

TREMONT.

10 acres, near centre of village.
2½ acres, near depot.
Plots of from one to twenty lots, in desirable localities.

WESTCHESTER.

40 acres near Port Chester depot.
160 acres on one of the Points.
50 acres on Throgg's Neck.
50 acres on Throgg's Neck.
16 acres on Throgg's Neck, with house.
90 lots Schultz Road, for sale at $500 and upward.
140 acres opposite village West Farms.
5 acres on Bronx River.
SOMERS—1,275 acres will be sold as a bargain.
CROTON FALLS—275 acres, with good house.
GOLDEN'S BRIDGE—400 acres, with two fine houses.
KATONAH—25 acres, with handsome house.
HART'S CORNER—55 acres, with house.
PELHAM—150 acres on Pelham Bay.
MOUNT VERNON—75 acres, within ¼ mile of depot.
KING'S BRIDGE—40 acres, within ¼ mile of depot. Also, furnished and unfurnished places in the vicinity of High Bridge.

ALSO,

Small places of from three to ten city lots, with good buildings, worth from $4,000 to $10,000.

ALSO,

Large places with first-class houses, worth from $20,000 to $200,000.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont, Westchester Co.

HOMES.

Houses, lots, farms, manufacturing sites, and buildings on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads.
Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELATON MARSH,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT PLOT OF ground, only twenty minutes from New-York, containing 2,000 City lots, situated on Long Island. The same distance from the City Hall, New-York, as 118th-st. The property is bounded by three steam Railroads. There are two lines of horse-cars running direct from the Williamsburg ferries to the property. Fare only five cents. The property is all High, dry, and healthy, elegantly situated, and is one of the finest parcels ever offered, either as an investment or for speculation. When the bridges and boulevard, which are now being built, shall be completed the property will quadruple in value. Terms very easy. For particulars apply to F. A. BATCHELDER, No. 4 Exchange-court, New-York City.

FOR SALE—NEAR LONG BRANCH, 100 acres of land, most desirably located with good buildings, and in a high state of cultivation. Apply to owner,
CHARLES P. PERSHUN, No. 32 Broadway.

GREENWICH, CONN.—MODERN HOUSE, eleven acres, and grounds; pleasant location; near depot; cheap, and easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues.
GERRY, No. 29 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—WESTFIELD, N. J., FARM 30 acres; high ground; good buildings, implements, stock, &c. Apply at No. 3 Burling-slip, City.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO RENT—IN THE NINTH Ward, a first or second floor, by a small family of adults. Address D. F., Box No. 115 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of FRANCIS F. BUSSELL & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN LAWRENCE will sign in liquidation.

FRANCIS F. BUSSELL.
JOHN LAWRENCE.
EDWARD BUSSELL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1873.
The mill business will be continued as heretofore, by JOHN LAWRENCE.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Sheriff's Real Estate Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDnesday, March 5, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Jeremiah Quinlan, James Lynch, and John E. Develin, trustees of Walter Roche.

EIGHTH-AVENUE—North-east corner of 125th-st., four five-story brown-stone houses, with stores, Nos. 930, 932, 934, and 936 8th-av.; good buildings; fine location.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET — Four story, French roof, brown stone, No. 237 West 55th-st., in the rear of the above.

SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The undivided half of seven lots and part of lot north side 68th-st., 100 feet west of 9th av., each lot 25x100.4.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET—Full lot south side of 100th st., 300 feet east of 10th-av., near Boulevard.

MULBERRY-STREET, NO. 27—House and lot, 25x74.

MOTT-STREET—Nos. 68, 70, 72, and 74 Mott-st., houses and lots, each lot 22x94 feet.

BAXTER-STREET, No. 121—Front and rear houses.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

Also, on same day.

SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.

On THURSDAY, March 6,

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—House and stable No. 343 East 24th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-STREET—Three full lots, south side, near 2d-av.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. W

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND ELEGANT POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on WEDNESDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 8 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Fifteenth Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

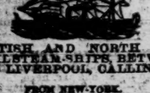
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAILSTEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Algeria, Wednesday, March 5, "Cuba, Wed., March 26.
Calabria, Wed., March 12, Abyssinia, Wed., April 2.
Parthia, Wed., March 19, Algeria, Wed., April 9.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from NEW-YORK to BREST.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Mar. 12, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE. Mar. 19, at 6 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....April 9, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

EUROPA.....sat., Mar. 1 | CALIFORNIA, Sat., Mar. 8
CALEDONIA.....Wed., Mar. 5 | COLUMBIA.....Wed., Mar. 12

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, economically, and certainly, and on as low terms, as any other first-class line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave each week, and 50th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 1, 1873—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 2 o'clock p.m. for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. LARKINS, touching at Acapulco and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Manzanilla, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, &c., apply at the company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

RUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
LOWNDES, Agent, No. 95 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 56 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MASTON, THURSDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & S. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 7 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF TEXAS, (Havana and Mexico).....Feb. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....March 6
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only).....March 13
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....March 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALLENDER & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.

GLAMORGAN.....March 12
PEMBROKE.....April 2
GLAMORGAN.....April 23
PEMBROKE.....May 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency
Second Cabin.....55 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$35
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Through Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, shipping from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Feb. 28.
GEORGIANA, Capt. HOLMES, Feb. 27.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODSULL, March 1.

Extra Steamers will sail as soon as loaded.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the Georgia Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence. Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freights, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st. New-York.

GREAT WESTERN

STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Saturday, March 1
ARRAGON, WESTON.....Tuesday, March 25

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties intending to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

E. K. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails as under:

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 55 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.

PARANA, Capt. SLOCUM.....March 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEB.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns on the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hackage, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODRICH, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 113 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of February, A. D. 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of SAMUEL W. LAPSLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 13 and 15 John-st., in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE HENRY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as assignees of George Henry, of Jersey City, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

ISAAC J. VANDERBEEK, No. 255 York-st., Jersey City,
GEORGE McLAUGHLIN, No. 190 Grove-st., Jersey City, } Assignees.

Dated JERSEY CITY, Feb. 5, 1873.

NO. 3,834.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in the matter of DAVID LASKY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David Lasky, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

HENRY CHUCK, Assignee, No. 21 Walker-st.

f28-law3w F*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID W. MANWARING, Junior, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David W. Manwaring, Junior, of the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Feb. 24, 1873.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

DRAPER & CHAMBERLIN, Esqs., Solicitors for bankrupt, No. 59 William-street, New-York.

f28-law3w F*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, property and assets of the LODI PRINT WORKS not previously disposed of, consisting of horses, harness, carts, wagons, chemicals, dye-stuffs, and other materials, and also certain claims of said Lodi Print Works against their debtors, at public auction, at the premises of said Lodi Print Works, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., on FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated Feb. 17, 1873.

NATHAN HOBART, Assignee of the Lodi Print Works, Bankrupts.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-Workers, No. 222 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot, foot of Forty-second-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:35 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, 8:05 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:05, 11:35 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:05, 9:05, 11:35 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, and 5:30 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35 (Ex.,) 5:30, 6:35, 8:05 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Darien, 7:05, 9:05, 11:35 A. M.; 3:55, 4:35, 5:30, and 8:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 3:05, 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:30, 6:35, 6:35, 7:23, 8:05 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 3:55, 3:55, 4:53, 5:30, 6:03, 6:35, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 and 8:05 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:22, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:05 A. M.; 12:22, 3:05, and 8:05 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:05 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12:22 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:05 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 12:22 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:05 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:22, 3:05, to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Express.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad. (Air-line,) 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3:05 P. M., and 4:33 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:05, 8:05, and 9:05 A. M.; 12:22 and 4:33 P. M.

For Shepang Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M. and 4:33 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 12:22, 4:33, and 5:30 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:05 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:05 A. M., 12:22, and 3:05 P. M. trains.

Passengers call procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M., Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 5, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 9, 10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:35, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:30, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:30 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:30, 8 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 1 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:30 A. M., 1:05 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:30, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 9:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:30, 11:04 A. M., 6:04 P. M. From Long Branch, New-Egypt, and Bay Head, 10:14 A. M. From Amboy, 10:14 A. M. From Jamesburg, 10:14 A. M. From Trenton, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:35, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Bloomfield, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

A. V. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

4.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
1 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 8TH-AV..

now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

MEETINGS.

THE ALUMNÆ OF BUTGERS FEMALE College and Institute are invited to attend a meeting of importance at the College Chapel on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 11½ P. M.

COAL.

CIRCULAR NO. 1.

THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President, No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

DAVID PALMER, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

EDWARD A. QUINTARD, General Sales Agent, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company desire to call the attention of retailers, manufacturers, and consumers to the coals from the following collieries now worked by them: Pine Forest, Tunnel, Keystone, Pine Knot, Glendower, Ellangowan, Preston No. 1, Shaft No. 1, Live Oak, Phœnix Park No. 2, Rainbow, Merriam, Indian Ridge, Mine Hill Gap, Otto, Knickerbocker, Preston No. 2, Wabash, Locust Spring, East Franklin, Bast, Potts, Beechwood, Thomaston, Forestville, Boston Run, Preston No. 4, Buckville, Cedar Hill, North Franklin No. 1, North Franklin No. 2.

In addition to the product of the above, they will sell, as factors, during the season of 1873, all of the coals from the following well-known collieries that are either shipped from Port Richmond or consigned through the Delaware and Raritan Canal: Tunnel Ridge, Lawrence, William Penn, Girardville, Union, Manchester, Alaska, Buck Ridge, Barnside, St. Nicholas, Colorado, Turkey Run, McMichael, Big Mine Run, Glentworth, Enterprise, Big Mountain, Brookside, Bear Run, Shenandoah, Plank Ridge, Hammond, Girard, Kentucky, Greenback, Bear Valley.

No mixture of the different grades of coal will in any case be permitted, and each of the several classes of coal produced at the above-named collieries will be kept strictly separate from the others. All sales will be made under the following designations: 1. Hard White Ash Coal. 2. Free-burning White Ash Coal. 3. Schuylkill Red Ash Coal. 4. Alaska Red Ash Coal. 5. Shamokin White Ash Coal. 6. Shamokin Red Ash Coal. 7. North Franklin Coal. 8. Lorberry Coal. 9. Lykens Valley Vein Coal.

In order that all coal shall be shipped in good order, a most rigid system of inspection both at the mines and at the shipping ports, will at all times be enforced. In every district of the coal region there will be appointed a number of competent persons skilled in the preparation of coal, as local inspectors, whose duty it will be to visit the several collieries daily to see that a proper force is at all times employed in removing slate, and to prevent, if possible, any coal being sent from the mines in bad order. In addition to these efforts at prevention, no means will be left untried at the shipping ports to cure the evils of careless preparation. At Schuylkill Haven, Port Clinton, and Port Richmond, all coal will be subjected to the personal examination of a skilled inspector before it is shipped, and if condemned by him, will be dumped in places provided for the purpose, and before being loaded into vessels will be thoroughly replicked and cleaned by hand, at the cost of the owner of the colliery that produced it. In entering into business as coal merchants, controlling a production greater than that of any other seller, and encroaching more than two-thirds of the coal to be shipped from Port Richmond the Company are fully alive to the great importance of careful preparation, and will spare no expense to secure for their coals a reputation second to none in the country.

The Company's ownership of NINETY THOUSAND ACRES OF COAL LAND in the first and second coal fields—the proximity of those regions to tide-water, Philadelphia—the advantage of the descending grades of the roads of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and of the fleet of steam colliers being established by the latter Company, render it certain that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will always supply a large proportion of the coal consumed upon the Atlantic coast. In addition to these geographical and local advantages, the fact that they are the only one of the large mining companies whose lands produce all the known varieties of anthracite coal, from the hardest white ash to the softer coals of the Shamokin and Lorberry regions, so much in demand for domestic purposes, gives them an additional claim upon the favorable consideration of the coal-purchasing community.

The anthracite coal trade of this country will hereafter be controlled and prices established by those who actually represent the ownership of the coal itself, and the ruinous suspensions of mining and distribution of which we have avoided. It will be the great aim of the Company to induce a feeling of confidence on the part of their customers, so that retailers and manufacturers may rely on a supply of their coals regularly in their supply of coal whenever it is most convenient for them to do so, without any apprehension that the value of their stock will be impaired by any subsequent action of the Company.

On or about the 20th of each month throughout the season, circulars will be issued from the general office of the Company, in Philadelphia, establishing prices for the succeeding month, and orders may be sent either to the Treasurer of the company, in Philadelphia, or to the General Sales Agent, in New-York. Propositions may be made to the Company at any time from the 1st day of April, 1873, for the purchase of a stated quantity of coal, to be taken in equal monthly proportions at current circular prices throughout the season; and if any such proposition is accepted by the Company, the purchaser may, on or before the first day of any month, have the privilege of declining to take the proportion due in such month, but such declination shall not give him the right to take, in any succeeding month, any increased quantity in lieu of that so declined.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1873.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert J. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PARAN STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the estate, Apartment House, Broadway, Twenty-seventh-street, and Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.

MARIETTA R. STEVENS, Executrix.
JOHN L. MELCHER, CHARLES G. STEVENS, } Executors.

d6-law6m F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE PERRIER, late of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 11 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.

THEODORE PERRIER, HENRY ESCH, } Executors.

d13-law6m F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 115 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of January, 1873.

CHARLES WALL, SAMUEL W. MEEKER, } Executors.

ja24-law6m Fr

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT SELLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of August.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1872.

BENJAMIN A. HEGEMAN, Executor of Charles Kelsey, deceased.

s13-law6m F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert J. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WALDO, late of the City of New-York, late merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Mortimer Porter, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of October, 1872.

FRANCIS W. MORSE, Executor.

o11-law6m F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of LUKE H. HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to John Van Arsdale, Executor, at his residence, at No. 21 East 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1872.

s20-law6m F* CHAS. P. HOLMES, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.

WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator.

f7-law6m F* with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOUGLAS the younger, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.

WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator.

f7-law6m F* with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert G. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. POOLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his law offices, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of September, 1872.

ELIZA POOLER, Administratrix.
VICTOR VILLAUME, Administrator.

s6-law6m F*

FURNITURE.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR Received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1873, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced perfection.

Office and Sales-room, 1,184 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TURF, FIELD, AND FARM.

The current number contains letters from Mr. Curtis and Mr. Babcock, in reply to Commodore Brady on the Amateur Oarsman's Question; the problem presented by the conflict between the Drivers' Protective Association and the National Association is discussed; and the Board of Appeals is criticised. The paper is crowded with live matter of great interest.

TAKE "TURF, FIELD, AND F

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1873.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, presented the credentials of R. J. Oglesby, Senator-elect from Illinois.

LOUISIANA.

The calendar being the regular order, Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, moved to lay the calendar on the table, for the purpose of taking up the bill reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, providing for a new election in Louisiana, and it was taken up.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, offered a substitute embodying his views in favor of forming a Legislature out of the legally-elected members of both the bodies now claiming to be the Legislature of Louisiana, and authorizing this new Legislature so formed to count the returns of the last election and declare who are the legally-elected State officers.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, addressed the Senate briefly in support of the bill reported by the majority of the committee. He had just been handed by Mr. McMillan, claiming to be a Senator elect from Louisiana, a telegram addressed to himself (McMillan) and Gov. Warmoth, which was read at the desk, as follows:

"NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25, 1873.

To Wm. L. McMillan and Gov. H. Warmoth:

It is not true that country parishes are rapidly acknowledging their allegiance to the Kellogg government. The people in the country, like the people in the city, will never yield obedience to that government. It can never collect taxes, and it can only be maintained by force; that force will have to be United States troops stationed in every parish to enforce the authority of his government. His government can only be sustained by an actual conquest of the people, and that by the kind of force which the people would submit to rather than have a militia."

This dispatch was signed by a large number of citizens, who, according to McMillan, are leading men in the country parishes.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said it would be a vast national misfortune, and a great misfortune to Louisiana that this bill should pass. A small faction in that State having set up the so-called McEnery government without a shadow of title under the law, was now endeavoring to stir up resistance to the actual government—the Kellogg government. Resistance which must lead to strife and bloodshed. McEnery, a so-called Governor, without any authority whatever, was now doing all he could to destroy the efficiency of the de facto government, and doing this, as he (Morton) was advised, at the instigation of persons now in Washington. To make good this charge Mr. Morton read the several proclamations of McEnery, concluding with the one published this morning. But McEnery and his friends were now getting into rather deep water. Upon attempting to carry out this last proclamation they would be mere rioters, and on refusing to disperse they would be liable to be shot. Telegrams had been received from Gov. Kellogg showing what McEnery was doing, and under what influence he was acting. In one telegram Kellogg says: "Gov. Warmoth telegraphs urging collision. I don't think the opposition can get strength enough; they are fast losing the confidence of the community. Their Legislature yesterday had no quorum." In another telegram dated on the 20th, Kellogg says: "Gov. Warmoth has telegraphed McEnery as follows: 'If you are a Government, do something to show it now. Action! Action!! Action!!!'"

Mr. Trumbull—I am authorized by Gov. Warmoth to say that both of those dispatches stating that such dispatches ever came from him are utterly false.

Mr. Morton—I have nothing to say upon that question. I have read the dispatches as they have been sent here. But there is one fact that we cannot overlook, that since the reports were made from the Committee on Privileges and Elections attempts have been made to create disturbance and resistance to the laws, and to bring on civil war in Louisiana, and that yesterday this attempt was made, not only by that pretended Legislature, but by that pretended Governor. It is now a desperate attempt on the part of a small faction to seize upon the State Government of Louisiana.

Mr. Thurman—May I ask the Senator (Mr. Morton) whether I am right in supposing that the election returns that were made show that McEnery had a majority?

Mr. Morton—The returns have never been canvassed by any officer or any official person. Two persons came before the committee and said that they had gone through them—persons who had no more right to go through them than two of these pages would have—and that the returns elected McEnery by some 5,000 votes.

Mr. Thurman—If that be the fact, that those returns show a majority for McEnery, what does the Senator mean by calling his supporters a small faction?

Mr. Morton—I call his supporters now, who are trying to force him into power, a small faction. The great body of those who voted for him are not now supporting him, but are standing and looking on. I believe the overwhelming majority of the people in Louisiana are to-day desiring that the Kellogg Government should be sustained, including many who voted for the opposition ticket.

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, said that as Mr. Morton seemed so positive that those who opposed the Kellogg government were only a small faction, he would ask him to give the Senate some definite information on the subject; to state, for instance, whether the people of Louisiana, or a large majority of them, were now paying taxes to the Kellogg government.

Mr. Morton—The evidence that a large majority of that people generally are acquiescing in the Kellogg government is in the fact that they are actually submitting: that there is actual peace all over the State, and that up to this time no resistance has been offered to that government in any part of the State.

Mr. Schurz—It is not only passive submission that would be an indication of support, and I think active submission would go a great deal further to show that they are really inclined to stand by the Kellogg Government; and in no way could it show itself better than by the payment of taxes. It is for that reason that I put the question whether the people of Louisiana are paying taxes to the Kellogg government, at the same time reminding him that Mr. Packard testified before the committee that, if the people of that State would pay taxes at all, they would rather pay to the McEnery government than to the other, and Packard, being the United States Marshal, cannot be supposed to be on the McEnery side.

Mr. Morton—If I had time to read all that Marshal Packard said, the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) would not have occasion to say a word about his testimony in regard to the payment of taxes. This is not the time for the collection of taxes, and it does not take very much doubt upon the subject of authority to collect taxes or very much encouragement to induce people not to pay their taxes. This McEnery has issued a proclamation calling upon his friends in Louisiana to pay no taxes, and I believe that this is not the exact season for collecting taxes there, but if we refuse to set aside the Kellogg Government, and give it our support, that Government will go on and collect the taxes without any trouble.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, made an elaborate argument sustaining the majority report. Nobody could exaggerate the importance of this Louisiana question. Congress was called upon to exercise its high power of guaranteeing to a State a republican form of government, and to refuse to act when the case demanded, it would be just as great a dereliction of duty as it would be to interfere unwarrantably with a State Government. He then reviewed in great detail the history of both the so-called Governments at Louisiana, and came to the conclusion presented in the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that the McEnery Government rests on fraud, and the Kellogg on usurpation, and that it is the duty of Congress to set both aside and provide for a fair and free election, thus giving the State a real republican government, resting on the will of the people.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Carpenter drew the following picture of Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, who occupied a seat in the Senate near Mr. Carpenter while he spoke: There is in the State of Louisiana, and for several years has been, a most remarkable young man; a man of elegant presence and fascinating manner; a man of very great acuteness of intellect, and a man of whom, in general, it may be said that his intellectual capacity seems to have been developed far above his moral ideas; just such a man as would have risen to the surface in the turbulent hours of the French Revolution; just such a man as was made for revolutions, and although coming upon the State of Louisiana in a condition of comparative peace, yet his genius for revolution has been so great that he has completely transformed the face of that State. He has mingled and commingled the powers of its Government, until no man can tell head or tail to any of them. He has appointed judges and removed them at pleasure. He has packed courts, approved laws, repealed laws, been legislature, judges, governor, despot of Louisiana, and in every respect his will and his will alone has been the de facto governing power of the State of Louisiana. He wished to perpetuate that interesting condition of things, and when his term should expire he knew that the returns would be made under the Constitution to the Legislature, and be counted by the Legislature. To make a tolerably sure thing of re-election—a contingency that has troubled many a man beside Gov. Warmoth, and many an officer beside the Governor of a State—he gets his legislature, which the testimony here shows he moved like so many men on a chess-board at his will and pleasure, to pass this law.

Mr. Carpenter having described both the Louisiana Governments as fraudulent, Mr. Morton remarked that the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) seemed to prefer the Warmoth fraud to the Kellogg fraud.

Mr. Carpenter—I do, because it is a smaller one. In some things I like greatness, but when it comes to choosing between two evils or frauds I prefer the smaller. In that I know my honorable friend does not agree with me. [Laughter.] My friend is an original and astute politician, but let me tell him that we Republicans have reached a point where we must be honest whether we are inclined to be so or not. Our interests compel us to be honest. It is of no importance to us whether Louisiana is Republican or Democratic, but it is of the utmost importance that it shall be either the one or the other, in accordance with law. I would like to see anybody stump through Wisconsin in the next canvass, if we stand by this Kellogg Government. If this is to be done by the Republican Party in the Senate, this year, I want to let the job of stumping Wisconsin next Fall to the honorable Senator from Indiana. [Laughter.] I don't want to face the honest people of Wisconsin with such a record. I do not want to go before those people with the testimony of these Louisiana Republicans, themselves admitting their frauds in setting up this Kellogg Government, and with our votes here sustaining this acknowledged fraud and usurpation—a usurpation finally executed and accomplished by the military force of the Government of the United States. I cannot answer for the people of Indiana under those circumstances. I will leave them to be managed by the honorable Senator from Indiana, and if he succeeds well with them, I beg him to come over and help us in Wisconsin. We shall need his powerful aid to satisfy our unsophisticated people that such a thing is honest. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carpenter, in conclusion, argued that if Congress did not order a new election, it was bound to recognize the McEnery Government as the less fraudulent of the two.

Mr. Thurman argued that there was nothing in the case to justify Congress in ordering a new election, even if it had the power, and that the proper thing to do was to recognize the McEnery Government, which Congress had, of course, a right to do, notwithstanding the contrary action of the President.

Mr. West said he thought Mr. Hill's substitute might be so amended as to meet the views of the contending parties in Louisiana, and he moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the evening session. The motion was lost, and

Mr. Hill advocated his substitute until recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Pratt called up the House bill authorizing a certain award to the Vincennes University, which was passed.

LOUISIANA RESUMED.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Louisiana bill, and Mr. West addressed the Senate. The result of adopting Mr. Hill's proposition, he said, would be to set up a Democratic Legislature in Louisiana, and, consequently, a Democratic Governor. The Legislature would be Democratic, not because a Democratic majority had been fairly elected, but because the Warmoth Returning Boards had fraudulently excluded the Republican candidates, while, on the other hand, the Lynch Board had acted fairly.

Mr. Conkling said that Mr. Hill's substitute proposed the most muddy solution of the difficulty yet offered. On the other hand, the measure reported by the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections could be justified only by such a necessity as had not been shown to exist in Louisiana. He would not venture to propose any remedy for the difficulties existing there, nor would he vote for any measure which did not offer a better prospect of settling those difficulties than was offered by either of the two upon which he had commented.

SENATOR PATTERSON.

Mr. Merrill, of Maine, submitted the report of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That James W. Patterson be, and he is hereby, expelled from his seat as a member of the Senate.

Debate on the Louisiana bill was resumed. This is all of the report that was received at the hour of going to press.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House reassembled at 10 o'clock, the hour up to the regular time of meeting being considered as part of the legislative day of yesterday, and to be divided out into small proportions among members who had not yet been heard on the expulsion resolutions, and who desired to say something on the subject.

Mr. Bird, of New-Jersey, expressed views in favor of the power of expulsion.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, took similar grounds, and regarded this as the first great contest between representative Government and the great money corporations of the country.

Mr. Townsend, of New-York, declared himself as against the right of expulsion for offenses committed before election.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, held that the special committee had exceeded its authority, which was simply to find out and report what members of Congress had been bribed by Oakes Ames. Oakes Ames seemed to be chosen as a victim simply because he told the truth. He had turned State's evidence. His colleague, Mr. Brooks, was in no regard comprehended within the scope of the jurisdiction of the committee. He certainly was not bribed by Oakes Ames. He would vote against the report in both cases, believing that in the one instance a man was to be punished for turning State's evidence, and in the other a man was to be punished as a make-weight for the purpose of holding up a member of the Democratic Party to public odium.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, said expulsion was a form which some thought would establish a precedent that might at some time be dangerous. He had therefore hoped that in some way or other the condemnation of the House might take some form which did not involve that difficulty. He was willing that in this case there should be condemnation. Men could not sit in the House representing great railroad corporations or iron mills, or other special interests, without being subject to its judgment.

Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, declared that the position in which he was placed was painful beyond expression. He confessed to have entered on the consideration of the question as a partial judge in favor of Mr. Brooks, but step by step his mind had been brought irresistibly to the conclusions which he was about to express. He had no doubt of the power of the House to expel a member for offenses committed before election. Here was an offense not dying at the moment it was committed, but intended to run through the Congressional career of the man who committed it—to control his voice and vote—and month after month the man put into his pocket the price for which he had agreed to surrender his independence and honor as a representative of the people. He contended that Mr. Brooks had precluded the raising of the question in his case, because he had himself declared in the House that if what Mr. McComb said of him were true, he (Brooks) was unfit to be a member of the House, but ought to be expelled not only from the House, but from all association with decent men here or elsewhere. As to Mr. Dawes and Mr. Scofield, he (Speer) would not vote either to expel or censure them. He owed these gentlemen nothing, either personally or politically, but he owed it to his conscience as an honest man; he owed it to his sense of duty; he owed it to the cause of truth, to say that after the most careful examination of the testimony in regard to them, he believed them to be innocent. But when he came to the cases of Mr. Kelley and Mr. Garfield he had to say with the same honesty of purpose, and the same sincerity of conviction, that he believed them both guilty. They never paid a dollar for the Credit Mobilier stock which they received. Mr. Kelley had been paid $1,079 for what? For nothing.

Here the hammer fell, the legislative day of yesterday ended, and that of to-day commenced, and was opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Sargent, of California, offered an amendment to the resolutions, reciting the parliamentary doubts in the case, and condemning the conduct of Oakes Ames and James Brooks.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, suggested that the amendment of the gentleman from California would establish a parliamentary precedent worse than any that had been proposed.

MR. POLAND'S REPLY.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, Chairman of the Select Committee, then rose to close the debate. He commenced by saying that he did not expect to entertain or amuse the House and the large audience that he saw before him. He knew nothing about stage tricks. He proposed to make a plain and sober attempt to convince his fellow-members who were to act on the resolutions as to what was their proper duty in relation to them. He would commence where he had left off the other day, on the question of jurisdiction.

Mr. Poland then proceeded to reply to the arguments made against the power of the House to expel members for offenses committed before election, and to sustain his position by parliamentary precedents. Having disposed of that subject, Mr. Poland came back to the facts in the case, and to the scheme of the Credit Mobilier and its inventors. He said it did not require great ingenuity to get up a scheme to cheat the Government out of $40,000,000, but it did require a good deal of wit to get up the machinery necessary to run it successfully. They had contrived the scheme, but there was no man in New-York shrewd enough to get up the running machinery. They had to send almost as far as Boston to find a man, and they got the right man. But a difficulty grew out of that. This Boston lawyer said: "A mill with $47,000,000 in the hopper, a mill you are going to fish more than half of that sum out of the Government. When you have got a man with wit enough to devise the means by which you can do that, and cover it up, you cannot put off that man with a fee of $3,000. He must have $6,000." The machinery had just got into operation, so that there could be no difficulty if they could stop investigations in Congress and not be troubled by Government directors. Congress and Government directors were the only things left that were to be feared, and these had to be taken care of accordingly. Mr. Ames had come to Congress with shares of Credit Mobilier stock in his pocket, and went around to various members of Congress and leading men and said that he had got an excellent investment, a thing which would pay ten per cent., and offered it to members who he said had been good friends to the Union Pacific Railroad. He was fixing it so that those who took shares from him should think it was an honest thing. He had found it necessary to clothe it in the habiliments of honesty.

The hammer fell, the debate closed, and the House was brought face to face with the question.

VOTING BEGUN.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, for the purpose of referring the whole matter to the public, moved to lay it on the table.

The votes was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted: Yeas 59, nays 164.

While the vote was progressing, Mr. Brooks sat at his desk with his head down, apparently absorbed in reading, while Mr. Ames sat in one of the front row of seats, the one usually occupied by Mr. Wallace, of South Carolina, leaning his head on his hand, and apparently following the vote attentively. A handsome bouquet, offered by some sympathizing friend, stood on the desk before him. The vote was taken in perfect silence, and with a solemn stillness pervading the hall, so that the responses were distinctly heard. The members' seats were all filled, many new members being present, and the galleries were densely packed, even the one assigned to men being occupied to a large extent by ladies.

The next question was on substituting Mr. Sargent's resolutions for those reported by the Select Committee.

The vote was yeas, 115; nays, 110.

Messrs. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and Voorhees, of Indiana, having originally voted "no," changed their votes to "aye" and endeavored to give their reasons, but were not permitted under the rule which forbids debate during the roll-call.

THE SARGENT SUBSTITUTE.

The question then recurred on the first of Mr. Sargent's resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of Oakes Ames, a member of this House, from the State of Massachusetts, in seeking to procure Congressional attention to the affairs of a corporation in which he was interested, and whose interest directly depended on the legislation of Congress, by inducing members of Congress to invest in the stock of said corporation.

The resolution was adopted. Yeas, 181; nays, 36.

Mr. Brooks voted in the negative.

The next resolution of Mr. Sargent was then voted on. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of James Brooks, a member of this House, from New-York, for the use of his position of Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, and of member of this House, to procure the assignment to himself or family of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, a corporation having a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad, and whose interests depended directly upon the legislation of Congress.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 174, nays 32.

The next resolution included in Mr. Sargent's substitute was as follows:

Resolved, That the Special Committee be discharged from the further consideration of this subject.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, moved to lay the resolutions and preamble on the table.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, suggested that that would prevent the reporting of resolutions as to the other members implicated.

The Speaker stated that it certainly would. It would be the judgment of the House that it had accepted and disposed of the report of the committee.

Mr. Sargent, of California, asked what would Mr. Hoar's motion carry to the table. Would it carry the resolutions already adopted?

The Speaker replied that it would not carry with it the resolutions already adopted.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, withdrew his motion.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, asked whether, in case the resolution to discharge the committee were not adopted, it would be in order for any member to offer, as a privileged question, resolutions as to other members affected by the testimony.

The Speaker replied that if the House did not discharge the committee from the further consideration of the subject, it would, of course, be still before the House. If the committee were discharged, the subject would be taken away from the House as a question of privilege.

The vote was then taken, and the resolution discharging the committee was rejected—yeas 104, nays 114.

There was more excitement during the progress of this vote and more interest manifested in its result than attended any of the other votes, as the failure of the resolution would reopen the whole subject as to all the other members implicated.

The question recurred on the preamble of Mr. Sargent's substitute, as follows:

Whereas, By the report of the Special Committee herein, it appears that the acts charged as offenses against members of this House, in connection with the Credit Mobilier of America, occurred more than five years ago, and long before the election of such persons to this Congress, two elections by the public having intervened; and

Whereas, Grave doubts exist as to the rightful exercise, by this House, of its power to expel a member for offenses committed by such member long before his election thereto, and not connected with such election, therefore"—

Mr. Sargent, of California, moved to lay the preamble on the table.

In reply to excited and various questions from all quarters, as to the effect of the motion, the Speaker stated that it would carry the whole subject on the table, and put an end to it, except as to the resolutions already adopted. They had been finally disposed of, and were not before the House.

The question was taken on Mr. Sargent's motion, and it was rejected, yeas 78, nays 131.

The preamble was then rejected, yeas 98, nays 113.

Several members addressed the Chair, having resolutions to offer.

The Speaker recognized Mr. Hale, of Maine, who moved that the report of the committee be recommitted to the Select Committee, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, inquired whether it would be in order, if that motion were agreed to, to offer a resolution of instructions to report back resolutions in regard to the other gentlemen implicated?

The Speaker thought not.

The House refused to second the previous question, 77 to 96.

EFFORTS TO CENSURE OTHER MEMBERS.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of Samuel Hooper and Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania, Glenni W. Scofield of Pennsylvania, John A. Garfield and John A. Bingham of Ohio, members of the House of Representatives, inasmuch as they became interested in the Credit Mobilier of America, a contracting company for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and continued to be so interested at a time when said corporation was dependent on the legislation of Congress for its maintenance and support.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, made the point of order that a resolution of censure should be confined to one individual.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and stated the reasons for the ruling.

Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, then offered the following:

Whereas, It is shown by the report of the Select Committee of the House to investigate the charges of alleged bribery of members by Oakes Ames and others, that Wm. D. Kelley, a member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, did receive, while a member of the House, from Oakes Ames the sum of $329, on the 23d of June, 1868, and the further sum of $750 in September, 1868, as dividends on stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, without having paid anything therefor; and

Whereas, The said dividends arose from a dishonest contract and arrangement between said Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which Company was and is largely indebted to the United States, resulting in a gross fraud and wrong on the Government; therefore

Resolved, That for the receipt and use, as aforesaid, of the said Credit Mobilier dividends, William D. Kelley deserves, and he hereby receives, the unqualified censure of the House.

Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, objected to the consideration of the resolution, and characterized the preamble as a stump speech.

The Speaker put the question whether the House would now consider the resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 118, nays 82.

Substitutes were suggested by Mr. Sargent of California, Stevenson of Ohio, and Hawley of Connecticut, but Mr. Speer declined to allow any of them to be offered. He proposed to yield half of his hour to the gentlemen affected by the resolution.

Mr. Kelley said he asked the House only to be true to its own honor and the rights of each member. He had had no witness before the Select Committee. It had not been intimated to him that he might have witnesses, or that he might be heard on his own behalf other than the brief examination made by counsel or by himself. He asked, therefore, that his colleague, (Speer) who in the last five minutes of the morning debate had connected his name with this matter without him (Kelly) having an opportunity to reply, be permitted to make his speech and present his arraignment, so that, having heard whereof he was accused, and the grounds on which the accusation rested, he might have the poor privilege of saying why sentence should not be passed upon him, as he had not the right of being heard before the committee by witnesses and counsel.

Mr. Speer then yielded fifteen minutes to Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who said that as the poisoned chalice would be so soon commended to the lips of the House, who had allowed itself to be misled, he wanted to see whether there were not on the other side of the House men who could be lashed. If the House was going into this method of purgation and purification, (a doctrine which he scorned and despised as he almost did its author,) where were they to stop? There were men in the House who, twenty years ago, were arrested and tried for crime. By adopting this course the House would be taking away the great palladium of civil liberty—the right of trial by jury. He called upon the House to pause. He had voted for the consideration of the resolution just as he had voted to refer the testimony in the case of the Vice-President to the Judiciary Committee, but he proposed to have this resolution referred to a committee—not to the same Special Committee, for he had not much respect for it. *Audi alteram partem*, was the motto of every deliberative assembly and of every judge.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, spoke for fair play and even-handed justice, and said that he was not willing to condemn Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, on the testimony of Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, whom the House had just condemned.

Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, said that he was not insensible to the gravity of the hour and the occasion, but he had a duty to perform higher than personal friendship, higher than a regard for personal feeling, and he rose to perform that duty, regretting that it involved the honor and reputation of his native State. His colleague (Kelley) had told the House that he had not been heard. He had been heard from his own lips, and he had had the process of the Government to summon every witness who he desired to have examined. Who was his colleague's accuser? Was it not the people? And if his colleague was to be condemned was it not to be on the testimony of a member of the House, of his own party, strengthened and fortified, as it was, by his own evasions and prevarications? He (Mr. Speer) would condemn no man unheard, but after an opportunity had been given to his colleague for six long weeks, and after as fair and impartial a committee as had ever been appointed by the House had sat until nothing else was to be investigated, it was unjust to that committee, it was unjust to truth, for his colleague to say he had not been heard. He reviewed the testimony in the case of Mr. Kelley, and argued that Mr. Kelley must have known that the corporation out of which these enormous dividends came was a corrupt affair. He said that not only had Mr. Kelley prevaricated and concealed the truth, but that he had attempted to get Oakes Ames to conceal it under oath. He had found that his own concealment was not enough. Mr. Oakes Ames had testified that Mr. Kelley came and spoke to him about this matter, and called it a loan, and said that he would pay him the amount of the loan. Mr. Ames told Mr. Kelley that he did not so consider it; that he had let him have $750 on account of the dividends. Mr. Kelley said he would give Mr. Ames a check for the amount, and he did give him a check for $1,000. Mr. Ames then tore the check in two and handed it back to Mr. Kelley and called it a payment. What a scene, said Mr. Speer, that must have been in the dark hour of night, between the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his friend from Massachusetts, concocting a story of which they were both ashamed. There was not water enough in the Potomac to wash away the foulness of that record. These men, if they were condemned, were slayers of themselves—they were their own accusers. He was satisfied of the truth of the report of the committee, and he felt that it was his duty to present the resolution.

Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, a member of the Special Committee, said that if anybody, after reading the report of the committee, would say that this was a just and fair proposition, that man's idea of justice and fairness was different from his own. The proposition that Mr. Kelly and those other gentlemen stood in the same position, and were deserving of the same punishment, as had been inflicted on Mr. Oakes Ames and Mr. James Brooks, was a proposition not warranted by the testimony in the case. He had almost said that it was a monstrous proposition! Here were two men in the conspiracy to rob and plunder the Government, one of them the originator of the Credit Mobilier scheme and a contractor, and the other a Government director, and from the beginning an active man in the organization of the Credit Mobilier. As to these other gentlemen, Mr. Kelley and the others, the facts had been concealed from them. They had not been informed as to the facts which made the actions of Ames and Brooks so censurable. They had simply contracted for some shares of the stock, and now having voted simply a censure on the two chief actors in this great wrong, it was gravely proposed that those other gentlemen should be placed in the same boat and have the same punishment inflicted on them. He thought that this and all other resolutions of the same character should be laid on the table.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess till 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, a conference committee was ordered on the Geneva Award bill.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, the Senate bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Senate Committee for investigating the Kansas Senatorial question was passed.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend section 18 of the act of the 6th of June, 1872, in relation to the fractional parts of barrels on which taxes are to be paid. Passed.

MR. KELLEY'S CASE RESUMED.

The House then took up the resolution censuring Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, offered by his colleague, Mr. Speer.

Mr. Kelley rose and addressed the House. He said that the occasion was one of too much dignity, and of too much importance to him and to his family, to permit him to divert it to personal or partisan discussion. He should, therefore, not follow, or attempt to reply to, the remarks of his young colleague, Mr. Speer, who had brought up his name before the House and the country. He had been a member of the House for twelve years, and if it were proper to call witnesses here, as it was not, he would call the senior members on the opposite side of the House to testify to his bearing as a member, but it was not proper. His cause was not ready for argument; his witnesses had not been heard; the grand inquest had ignored the charges against him, and he was showing cause why he should not respond to the charge. But, if the House should deny him the privileges accorded to the veriest criminal, he would teach his boy, when he should meet any of them to challenge them as to the blamelessness of his life here, whether his habits had been extravagant, whether he had been engaged in the undue pursuit of wealth, or whether his habits had not been unostentatious, inexpensive, laborious. For four years of the war he had been a member of the Naval Committee of the House, when it was making contracts by the million, and tens and thirties of millions, and who had ever heard his name connected with a contract or any allegation that one dollar of his country's money, not received for salary, had stuck to his fingers? For the last four years he had been a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and on what question before that committee had he reserved his opinions until parties interested might confer with him and determine his judgment? Had he ever failed to be outspoken on any question before that or any other committee of the House, or before the House itself? He had been charged with speculating in Credit Mobilier. He denounced that charge as false and unfounded. The time had not come for arguing his case, nor was he going to do it. He would state, however, some of the testimony which he would place before a committee if the matter be sent to one. He would show that during the time he was supposed to be drawing the enormous dividends of Credit Mobilier stock, he had been paying, and still was paying eleven per cent. for a few thousand dollars which he had borrowed to save a little real estate he had owned in Philadelphia. He would detain the House no longer. He craved nothing of his associates on either side of the House. He asked them to deal out nothing but equal justice to him, and on their own behalf to do that according to law. That was all he asked. What became of himself was of little importance. They who were old men when he first entered the hall—Stevens and Wickliffe and Crittenden and others—had long slept the quiet sleep of death. They who to-day are the seniors of the House were in the vigor of manhood when he first answered to the roll-call here. He had felt himself then to be a young man. But with three years of broken health he approached the period of three-score years, feeling that the strength which might last the other ten years was not given him. It was, therefore, for himself that he pleaded, but he asked the House to maintain the law and to give to a member of the American Congress those privileges that are secured to the vagrant charged with petty larceny, or the assassin.

Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, spoke, with some bitterness of his colleague (Mr. Speer) as a little quarter sessions lawyer from the mountains, and of the House itself as an establishment for which he had no great admiration.

Mr. Houghton, of Michigan, characterized this scene and occasion as strange and remarkable, and warned the other side of the House that the course they were pursuing was unsafe: that chickens of that kind generally came home to roost, and that in the next Congress they would be in a fearful minority, and might be victims to the majority, which could turn them out by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, said he had a resolution to offer, partly in the interest of the public business, but chiefly in the interest of justice. It was, that—

Whereas, The Select Committee had made known to the House that it was restricted in the scope of its report by the terms of the resolution under which it acted; therefore,

Resolved, That the testimony taken be recommitted, with instructions to report whether any further action is necessary to manifest the judgment of the House on the connection of members of Congress with the Credit Mobilier or with any corporation dependent on national legislation.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, made the point of order that the resolution was not an amendment to the pending one.

The Speaker sustained the objection.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, rose and said, speaking in a tone of great vehemence, and exhibiting intense excitement: It is strange that the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley) should want to adjourn the House with an investigation over the heads of members. He has proposed to impose a duty on a committee of the House which he knows cannot be performed in the waning days of the session, and yet he is willing to let members rest under such charges as an unfinished investigation may leave. Now, Mr. Speaker, if anybody has any charge to bring against me let him bring it here and now, and without any further investigation I will submit it to the judgment of the House. But I pray my friend from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley) not to adjourn this House with an unfinished investigation hanging over my head. If my friend from Connecticut has anything to lay at my door let him lay it here and now and I will take the judgment of the House upon it. Sir, the committee of investigation has acquitted me, and I here submit its special verdict to this House without one word. If anybody has anything to add to that verdict let him do it here and now. I have sat here three long days in this discussion, without opening my mouth, conscious of the purity of my motives, and of every official act since I came into this House. I am ready to meet here and now any charge which any member will lay at my door, but it is due to me and due to my associates, that this House shall not adjourn with an unfinished investigation hanging over our heads.

There was great confusion and excitement in the House while Mr. Dawes was speaking, and which did not subside for several minutes.

At last the motion to lay on the table the resolution censuring Mr. Kelley was made by Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, and it was agreed to—yeas 117, nays 75.

STEVENSON AGAIN TRIES TO CATCH SOMEBODY.

Mr. Stevenson offered this resolution as a question of principle:

Resolved, That this House hereby condemns the conduct of Mr. Samuel Hooper, a representative of this House, from the State of Massachusetts, in investing in the stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, and in retaining an interest thereon, and receiving enormous dividends thereon, knowing the business in which the Credit Mobilier was engaged, and the sources of its enormous profits.

The reading of the resolution elicited general laughter, and it seemed to be treated as a good joke.

Mr. Sargent, of California, raised the question of consideration. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and was decided in the negative—yeas 75, nays 108. So the House refused to consider the resolution.

Mr. Sargent then offered a resolution discharging the Select Committee on the Credit Mobilier matter from the further consideration of the subject, which was agreed to by a vote of 114 yeas to 75 nays.

The Speaker then stated that that action removed the matter entirely from the consideration of the House.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 10½ o'clock, went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Without making much progress in the bill, the committee rose, and the House, at 11 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Organization of the National Association for the Year—Yesterday's Proceedings.

The National Convention in behalf of the religious amendment of the United States Constitution resumed its session yesterday morning, Hon. Felix Brunot, of Pittsburg, presiding. The meeting, which consisted of about 500 persons, having been opened with prayer, the resolutions presented by the special committee were then taken up, and, after a brief debate, adopted.

Rev. D. McAllister, the General Secretary, presented his report, which was in substance as follows: The progress of the present movement had far exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine friends, and the convention that met at Cincinnati had given the cause great publicity, and led to the publication of a weekly journal advocating the movement. Hundreds of public meetings had been held all over the country during the year, and prominent statesmen and ministers had delivered addresses. Auxiliary societies had been formed in Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Kansas, each numbering several hundred members. The whole subject of the relation between civil government and religion had received attention. The report recommended the organization of all friends to Christianity in the National Association. The report was adopted.

The Executive Committee then presented their annual report, which showed that 2,000 copies of the proceedings of the convention at Cincinnati had been published and distributed; that the Treasurer had received during the year $4,046 93, and expended $4,002 10, leaving a balance of $44 83 on hand. The committee recommended the general circulation during the present year of petitions to Congress in behalf of the amendment sought; requested the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, now in session at Philadelphia, to place suitable religious acknowledgments in the draft of the Constitution to be submitted to the people of that State for their adoption, and that the same request be submitted to the Conventions of Ohio and other States. This report was also adopted.

The following resolution was next offered by Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, and adopted without debate:

Resolved, That the cause for which this Convention has met is one that commends itself to the special sympathy and concern of the Christian women of our land, and they are confidently relied upon for their earnest co-operation in giving it final success.

The Convention then took a recess until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Prof. Sloane, after which Rev. J. B. Lytle delivered an address, in which he showed that the amendments to the Constitution during the past ten years had proved that in its first conception the document of 1787 was very imperfect. The advocates of the movement, he said, are but few in numbers as compared with their enemies, but the cause and its object are so strong that they will overcome all opponents. This speaker was followed by Rev. John Hobb, who said that the fall of all the bygone nations had been caused by their lack of religion. The American people are at least two-thirds nominal Christians, then why not let the fact be expressed in the Constitution? The speaker said he could not see how the introduction of the name of God into the Constitution could be considered sectarian. He referred to the late rebellion, and maintained that slavery was opposed to God's law. While the war was carried on with the blot of slavery remaining in the land, nothing but calamity ensued; but as soon as President Lincoln struck his pen through that blot, victory after victory followed, plainly showing that then God was fighting our battles.

The Executive Committee presented the following form of petition to Congress, which was adopted by the Convention:

To the Honorable the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress Assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, petition your honorable bodies for such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as shall suitably express our national acknowledgment of Almighty God as the source of all authority in civil government; of the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler of nations, and of His revealed will as of supreme authority; and thus indicate that this is a Christian nation, and place all the Christian laws, institutions and usages of the Government on an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of the land.

The Executive Committee recommended that one of the opponents to the movement—Dr. Treat, of Vineland, N. J.—be allowed to read a paper in opposition to the religious amendment of the Constitution. The permission was granted, and Dr. Treat began reading a paper which asserted, first, that science annihilates the inspiration of Scripture; second, that Christians could not defend the inspiration of the Scriptures; third, that the proposed amendment would outlaw and disfranchise all who did not believe in God, and, fourth, that it would destroy the republic and establish a theocracy. He then began reading a paper ridiculing Christianity, and was frequently greeted with loud hisses, and, finally, several members rose to leave the convention, which, they said, had been grossly outraged by the Executive Committee allowing such a document to be read. A motion to prevent Dr. Treat from further proceeding with his remarks was carried unanimously.

The General Secretary reported that subscriptions to the amount of $1,113 56 had been received, in addition to which John Alexander, Esq., of Philadelphia, will give $500 per year until the cause triumphs. W. T. Miller, of New-York, offered to subscribe $1,000 if the Convention would raise the balance of $20,000, so as to carry on the work with vigor during the coming year.

The Enrollment Committee reported present during the Convention 465 members, of whom 358 were certified delegates, and 107 enrolled members. Nineteen States and one Territory were represented. The afternoon session was closed with an address by Prof. H. H. George, of Ohio, on the aspect of the religious education of youth in the past and present age. He spoke forcibly on the subject of the Bible in the public schools, and asserted that the withdrawal of the Bible had done more to demoralize the youth of this country than anything else. In this withdrawal Jew, Jesuit, Infidel, and Atheist had joined hands.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was resumed last evening about 1,000 persons, including many ladies, being present. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Mr. Collins, after which Prof. Jonathan Edwards, of Illinois, delivered an address on the subject of the convention in which the Constitution originated, and what lead to the omission now complained of. The speaker was opposed to Church and State, and so was every member of the National Association; for no Church was so greatly in preponderance as to secure such a union. The atheist has a right to live, but whether he has a right to be a citizen is another thing. [Hisses and cheers.] The political atheist belongs to the most dangerous classes, whose whole life is devoted to sapping the very life of government. The atheist may live here, but that American citizens will tolerate atheism can never be. [Loud and continued applause mingled with hisses.] As to what Bible should be chosen, matters little; for the Catholic Bible, like the Protestant Bible, is merely a version of the original. Any Bible is better than none at all. [Applause.] All creeds can agree on this amendment. The work will have to be done, if it takes ten generations; for the struggle is between Christianity and atheism, and there can be no doubt which side American citizens will take.

Prof. Sloane, of Pennsylvania, followed, and said the flag of the country is the emblem of the nation's power, and the Bible is the emblem of the nation's glory. Let either be torn down and its guardian will fly to the rescue; and the American nation is that guardian in both instances. The General Secretary announced that about $5,000 had been subscribed by the convention for the expenses of the year, and promises had been given for nearly as much more to be paid before the expiration of 1873.

The Executive Committee reported the following as the organization of the National Association for 1873, all of whom were elected:

President—Hon. Felix R. Brunot.

Vice-Presidents—Gov. James M. Harvey, of Kansas; ex-Gov. J. W. McClurg, of Missouri; Hon. W. H. Cumback, Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana; Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, of San Francisco; Hon. G. W. Brooks, North Carolina; Hon. M. B. Hagans, Cincinnati; Hon. J. Rockwell, Massachusetts; Hon. E. P. Apgar, New-Jersey; Hon. D. B. Briggs, Michigan; Hon. A. Abernethy, Iowa; Hon. A. N. Fisher, Nevada; Hon. J. H. Drummond, Maine; John Alexander, Philadelphia; C. G. Nazro, Boston; T. W. Bicknell, Rhode Island; J. W. Taylor, Newberg; Prof. T. Lewis, Union College; Bishop Kerfoot, Pittsburg; Bishop Huntington, Central New-York; Dr. Cuyler, Brooklyn; Bishop Scott, Delaware; Prof. Seelye, Massachusetts; Bishop McIlvane, of Ohio; Dr. Miner, Massachusetts; Dr. Edwards, Illinois; Bishop Janes, of New-York; Dr. Fox, Charleston, S. C.; Bishop Green, Mississippi; Vice Chancellor Gorgas, Tennessee; Dr. W. C. Crane, Texas; Bishop Bedell, Ohio; Bishop Cummins, Kentucky; Rev. Dr. Finney, Ohio; Rev. Dr. Cummins, Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Tyng, New-York; Rev. Dr. Merrick, Ohio; Rev. Dr. Mayo, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Banvart, Paterson; Rev. Dr. Edgar, Easton, Penn.; Rev. Dr. W. Nast, Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. Stone, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Dyer, New-York; Dr. Sproull, Allegheny, Penn.; Dr. King, Iowa; Dr. Strong, Minnesota; Dr. Holmes, Indiana.

General Secretary—Rev. Dr. McAllister, New-York.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. T. P. Stevenson, Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary—Rev. W. W. Barr, Philadelphia.

Treasurer—Samuel Agnew, Philadelphia.

The Executive Committee of last year was re-elected.

The Convention was then closed with prayer and the benediction.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Mickels, pastor of the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church in this City, has resigned the pastorate on account of ill health.

Joseph Perry, one of the witnesses in the Jumel case, was committed to Ludlow-street Jail yesterday, on a charge wilful perjury.

The Fall River steamers have changed their time of sailing to 5 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock, as formerly. The company's pier is at the foot of Murray-street.

W. N. Forney, M. E., will read a paper before the Polytechnic Association, in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union, this evening, on "The Relation Between the Gauge and the Cost of Railroads."

Certain citizens have transmitted a petition to the Senate and Governor urging that the power of appointment of the heads of administrative departments be intrusted to the Mayor alone.

Yesterday, Mrs. Ann Schurnach, aged forty, No. 541 Sixth-street, jumped overboard at the foot of East Houston-street. She was rescued by Officer Carland of the Eleventh Precinct and taken to her home.

There was an exhibition yesterday at the Avenue B Industrial School, of the Children's Aid Society, No. 607 East Fourteenth-street, of the "Object System of Instruction," by Miss Jane Andrews, Principal of the school.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the attic of the two-story frame building No. 2,261 Third-avenue, occupied by Saul Fromkess as a fancy-goods store and dwelling. Damage to stock and furniture, $1,000; fully insured.

A fire occurred on Wednesday night on the first floor of No. 86 Duane-street, occupied by J. Sahlinger & Co., clothing manufacturers; damage to the stock, $2,000; insured for $6,000 in the Manhattan, Metropolitan, and Lancashire Companies.

John Somers, of No. 127 Mott-street, was, yesterday, arrested and taken before Commissioner Shields, charged with selling unstamped cigars, and dealing in tobacco without a license. He was locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The German Republicans of the Sixth Assembly District, Thirteenth Ward, and of the Twentieth Assembly District met last evening, and indorsed the action of the German Central Republican Committee in approving of the charter amendments.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, reports that during the week ending 22d inst., 18,481 loads of ashes and garbage were removed from the City at an expense of $11,294 30, and $128 87 were expended in removing ice and snow.

Fire Marshal McSpedon yesterday investigated the cause of the fire at No. 5 Birmingham-street. A number of witnesses were examined, but the evidence did not implicate Mark Lubin and Jacob Goldman, who had been arrested on suspicion of arson.

Judge Freedman, of the Superior Court, among other decisions rendered at the Special Term, yesterday, set aside two jury verdicts rendered at Circuit, one for being grossly inadequate, the other for being grossly excessive, and both being contrary to the evidence.

The will of the late Paran Stevens was yesterday submitted to Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term, for a judicial determination as to the powers of the executors to effect an immediate sale and distribution of the property under it. Decision was reserved.

Twenty-seven females, arrested by Capt. McCullagh, of the Fifth Precinct, during the raid of Wednesday night on the disorderly houses in the Precinct, were brought before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The keepers of the houses were held to answer; the others were discharged with a reprimand.

The City Mission held its monthly meeting on Wednesday in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broome-street. The reports received show the following figures: Thirty-eight City missions, 180 volunteer visitors, 5,650 visits, 500 families relieved, 5,000 lodgings, and 8,000 meals given. Receipts, $6,131 13; payments, $9,941 62; deficit, $3,810 49.

The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, which left Liverpool on Feb. 15, and Queenstown on Feb. 16, reached this port yesterday with advices fresher by two days than those previously at hand. The Silesia, from Hamburg on Feb. 12, also arrived yesterday. Capt. Hebich, of that vessel, has our thanks for contributions to our foreign files.

Last evening a quarrel occurred in Cody's liquor-store, in Liberty street, near Washington, between John McCarthy, aged twenty-two, residing at No. 156 Greenwich-street, and Timothy Coffee, of No. 57 Cherry-street. McCarthy stabbed Coffee in the left arm with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Coffee was brought to the Church-street Police Station, and after having his wound dressed was sent home. McCarthy was locked up.

BROOKLYN.

The largest quantity of Ridgewood water consumed any day this Winter was 32,740,000 gallons, on Wednesday.

In the suit of S. C. Hanford against John Loughlin, to compel the defendant to surrender possession of certain disputed property, Judge Tappen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, sustained a demurrer to the complaint.

The following persons, arrested in Williamsburg for policy-dealing, were held to bail, by Justice Elliott, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury: Neal Crimes, Edward Welsh, Thos. Reilly, Henry Miller, and Augustus Skidmore.

The Bar Association has prepared a set of resolutions, to be forwarded to the Kings County members of the Legislature, condemning the proposed act taking the summoning of jurors from the Commissioners of Jurors and giving the same to the Sheriff.

The Board of City Works met yesterday, and canvassed the bids for the street-cleaning contracts, but did not make awards, for the reason that the sum of the lowest bids for the two districts exceeds the balance remaining of the appropriation for that purpose for this year.

Jerry Warren, a sailor, residing in Greenlane, near the Navy-yard, was yesterday stabbed in the left arm and hand and robbed of his watch in front of his boarding-house. Officer Donovan, Second Precinct, arrested John Nevins, and subsequently Robert Henry, a peddler, and Edward Kearns were captured, and the three were identified by Warren as his assailants. The thieves were locked up, and Warren detained as a witness.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The jury impaneled by Coroner Miller, to investigate the circumstances connected with the killing of Mr. P. J. Davis, of No. 708 Ninth-avenue, New-York, by a train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, at the Fourth-street (Morrisania) crossing, severely censured the Harlem Railroad Company for not placing a guard or watchman at that point to warn persons of danger on the approach of trains in either direction, inasmuch as a number of fatal accidents have already occurred from negligence to adopt such a precautionary measure. It was also stated by a witness in that case that accidents had also frequently happened at the Fordham crossing from the same cause. Some of the jurors remarked that unless the Harlem Railroad Company would hereafter adopt measures to prevent the loss of life at the points indicated, or at any other one liable to accidents of the kind, they should be held responsible therefor.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Grand Jury of Richmond County yesterday made three presentments, one in relation to the unsafe and unhealthy condition of the County Jail; one requesting the Court to direct a rigid enforcement of the Excise law, and the other calling upon the Legislature to pass a law making it a criminal offense to entice a female from her home.

LONG ISLAND.

The body of the man found under the high bridge of the Long Island Railroad, over the Jamaica turnpike, has been recognized as that of Stephen Manning, a farm-hand of Mr. James Highie, of Springfield.

NEW-JERSEY.

Henry Hughes, of Philadelphia, was frozen to death at Egg Harbor City on Wednesday.

Of the taxes of Jersey City for the year ending May 1, 1872, there yet remains uncollected $462,535.

John Richardson was killed at Crosswicks, yesterday, by the falling of a tree that he was chopping.

The report of the Treasurer of Jersey City to the Board of Finance yesterday shows a balance on hand of $161,384.

The dwelling, out-buildings, and a portion of the stock on A. K. Wheeler's farm, at Groveville, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Loss, $10,000; no insurance.

Yesterday John Lahey was overtaken by a train while walking on the Morris and Essex track, near Newark, and saved himself from being killed by jumping upon the cow-catcher.

The Legislative Commissioners appointed to procure statues of Kearny and Stockton, to represent New-Jersey in the Congressional halls, met yesterday in Trenton, and appropriated $16,000 for the purpose.

The statement that Rev. Father Doane has been appointed Vicar-General of the diocese of New-Jersey is incorrect, as the appointment cannot be made until the position actually becomes vacant. A large meeting of Catholics was held in Newark yesterday to congratulate Dr. Corrigan upon his elevation.

The Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City gave a reception to their friends at the Head-quarters, last night, in honor of the decision rendered by the Supreme Court, yesterday. The exercises commenced by a brilliant display of fireworks and the firing of a salute of 100 guns. Congratulatory speeches were made by President Pritchard, Commissioners Marinus and Goetze, ex-City Attorney Jonathan Dixon, City Attorney Lewis, Acting Chief of Police Dickson, Alonzo B. Dean, of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and others.

The Tax-Payers' Union of the Twelfth Ward.

A meeting of the Tax-payers Union of the Twelfth Ward was held last night at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, Mr. E. H. Browne in the chair. The chairman of the Committee on Rapid Transit reported that he had had an interview with the President of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company, and had obtained the most complete and satisfactory information in reference to the position, financial condition, and prospects of the company. Three and a half miles of the road would be finished by Oct. 1, and the remainder of the work would be performed at the rate of a mile a month. The report was adopted. The Committee on Laws and Ordinances reported that the act passed in 1870, authorizing the opening of Lexington-avenue, from One Hundred and Second-street to Harlem River, had been discovered by them to be clearly defective, and they had drawn up a new act, amending the defects of the former one and extending the assessment area, which they recommended should be forwarded for presentation to the Legislature. After considerable discussion on the question of extending the assessment area the report was adopted and the bill ordered to be forwarded to Senator Sherman and Assemblyman Crary for legislative action. The meeting then adjourned.

Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,900; market fairly active; prices steady and unchanged; good to choice Steers selling at $5 25@$5 87½; 15 head of Extra, 14½ cwt. Steers, sold at $6 25; corn-fed Texans, $4; fair to good Stockers, $3 50@$4 30. Shipments—781 Hogs: receipts about 14,000. Most of the trains are delayed by the storm; market fairly active on shipping account for good to choice at $4 85@$5 10, mostly at $4 90@$5; common to medium dull; packers out of the market; shipments, 6,000. Sheep dull; receipts 2,000, with a large number left over from yesterday; prices weak at $3 25@$5 25 for common to choice; shipments, 839.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Cattle in improved demand; very best on sale to-day brought 6¾c.@7¼c.; that generally rated first quality, 5¾c.@6¼c.; medium, or good fair quality, 4½c.@5¼c. Receipts, 1,080 head. Sales, 1,019 head. Hogs, light supply; good demand, tendency upward; sales at 7¼c.@8c. Receipts, 5,113 hogs. Sheep in good demand, at 5c.@8c. Receipts, 2,464.

[Advertisement.]

Pimples and cutaneous affections removed by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—W. R. Robeson, Wm. M. Alias, C. J. Kelly, C. C. Suydam, L. Stevens, Mrs. G. Benedict, Miss J. Benedict, Miss B. Benedict, J. L. Russell, J. Z. Smith and wife, Frederick Nardin, Frank Bedey, wife and 4 children, Charles E. Smith and wife, A. A. Lombard, James G. Verdier, Charles W. Pope, S. W. Crosby, R. S. Hildreth, F. F. Byxbee, George Norville, Charles R. Barker.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—H. Osburn, Mrs. Schafter, Mrs. J. Richards, J. J. Long, S. W. Vint, Miss A. Fawcett, R. Perkins, E. Minot, Alfred Giles, Alexander Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, E. W. Kew, Mr. Abegg, Miss M. Ashwin, A. H. Bowman, Alfred Bickham, C. Cherry, Jr., Mr. McCall, James Poole, Dr. Barkness, W. Cook, Baron Wallhoffen, Mrs. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Thorn, Miss J. Thorn, Miss Harriott, D. D. Earle, J. G. Chillingworth, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, child and infant, John Dinty, J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Chillingworth, R. H. Whitney, Mrs. M. S. Uida, James O. Lee, Thomas Clayter, G. J. Chubb, J. Cook, C. A. Skrine, B. S. De Gough, W. Bitten.

In steam-ship Atlantic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. E. Wilcox, L. D. Newell, J. W. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss Olney, M. Alexandrosey, Mrs. A. J. Creswell and infant, Master A. Creswell, M. Novosselsky, Rev. Jas. Wheeler, Rev. Leo Rizzo, O. S. F., Ogden Casterton, John Phillips, L. J. Lesey, David B. Parsons, John Reid, Thos. A. Reid, D. Venchiaruth, R. Warren, Mrs. Warren, Miss Warren, A. C. Thomas, William Armam, S. Hopkins, John Menke.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—James Hume, Dr. Pomeroy, Mr. Lockwood, J. R. Eckroyd, J. McDonald, John Smith, J. M. McArty, Sam. Hague, F. P. Riley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:35 | Sun sets.....5:51 | Moon sets.....7:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:04 | Gov. Island..9:53 | Hell Gate...11:15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Feb. 27.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Franklin, (Ger.,) Dehmicke, Stettin via Copenhagen, Chas. Rammelsberg & Co.; City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Son; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; H. Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Bark Blanche How, Buck, Portland, Me., Miller & Houghton.

Brigs George Harris, Slowen, Cardenas, Cuba, Carver & Barnes; V. H. Hill, Green, Santa Martha, Brett, Son & Co.; Mariposa, Staples, Cardenas, Cuba, Alexander Mudgett; W. D. Andrews, Wilson, Port au Prince, R. Murray, Jr.

Schrs. Washington, Clark, Indianola, Texas, Tupper & Beattie; R. M. Adams, Walker, St. Pierre, Mart., B. J. Wenberg; Brandywine, Adams, Mosquito Inlet, Overton & Hawkins; Matilda M., (Br.,) Merriam, Bridgeton, D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Horatio Nichols, Dupuy, Savannah, Van Brunt & Brother.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Feb. 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Morgan, Liverpool Feb. 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Mary Williams, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Mosher, Hamburg Dec. 7, and Falmouth Jan. 21, with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Was 12 ds. W. of the Banks. No date, lat. 50, lon. 13, passed ship Atlantic, (Br.,) bound W.

Bark Nuevo Mondo, (Ital.,) Savarese, Palermo 86 ds., with fruit to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ferrara Primo, (Ital.,) Murli, Leghorn Dec. 15, and Gibraltar Jan. 4, with marble, &c., to Alpheus Hardy & Co.

Bark Chiarina, (Ital.,) Guarguilla, Castellmare 70 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co.

Bark Morro Castle, Jewett, Shanghai Nov. 3, with teas to Olyphant & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig San Pietro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Castellamare 80 ds., with fruit to order.

Brig Cascatelle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Simmons, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Brig Manson, (of Searsport,) Gilkey, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to H. B. Howell, Son & Co.

Brig Daylight, (of New-Haven,) Marks, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., via New-London Feb. 25, with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Nuova Providenza, (Ital.,) Manganaro, Castellamare 64 ds., with fruit to Phelps Bros.

Schr. Florence Bailey, Bailey, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass. Left in port schrs. W. D. Daisley and Frank.

Schr. E. M. Sawyer, (of Jonesport,) Kelly, Savanilla 23 ds., with sugar to Hines & Soenco.

Schr. Louisa Smith, (of Brooksville,) Webber, Fernandina 14 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Co.

Schr. Emma Green, Collins, Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Robinson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. A. J. Williams, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Lizzie Lee, Jones, Boston.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. E.; snowing and thick.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—Arr., steamers Flag, from Charleston, and Neptune, from New-York; brigs Fortuna, from Ponce; Jane, from Miragoane; Novelty, from Cardenas; schrs. J. B. Van Dusen, from Jacksonville; Bertha J. Fellows, from Jacksonville; B. N. Hawkins, from Port Royal, S. C.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Arr. barks Western Sea, from Messina; Hilda, from London; schrs. Emeline G. Sawyer, from St. Marc; Lunet, Eugene Borda, and Spartel, from Jacksonville; Farragut, from Port Royal, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 27.—Arr. steamer Equator, from Philadelphia; schr. Knight Templar, from Kingston, Jam.

Sld. steamers South Carolina, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore; schrs. Eureka, for Orient, L. I.; Joseph Ellis, for Richmond, Va.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27.—Arr. steam-ship Alhambra, from Boston. Cld. steam-ship America, for Baltimore; barks Minnie Cameron, for Rio Janeiro; Anna, for Barcelona; Salus, for Liverpool; schr. Somerset, for Monte Christo. Sld. steam-ship Gen. Barnes, for New-York; barks George, for Liverpool; Grace E. Cann, for Bremen; schr. L. T. Knight, for New-Haven.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 27.—The steam-ship Elbe, from Aspinwall and Indian ports, has arr. here.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—Arr. steamers City of New-York, from New-York Feb. 15; Ururac Bat, from Savannah Jan. 31; ships North Star, from New-Orleans Jan. 10; Royal Charlie, from New-Orleans Jan. 18; Pearl of India, from New-York Jan. 23; bark Adriatic, from Mobile Jan. 27.

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